ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. III NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1917 No. 13

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JUN 29 1917
U. S. Department of Agriculture

HERMAN & HERMAN, Inc.
6 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK
Manufacturers and Exporters
Colors for the Dyer Intermediates for the Color Maker
H Acid always on hand
Pharmaceuticals for the Drug Trade
Synthetic Oils for the Perfume, Soap, Extract and Essence Trade
The More Difficult It Is To Procure, The More Likely We Are To Have It
Our Research Laboratories Are At The Disposal Of Our Friends
We Solicit Inquiries On Every Variety Of Coal Tar Product

SQUIBB'S
Liquid Petrolatum
Heavy (Californian)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals: Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Copper Sulphate, Bleaching Powder, Naphtalene Flakes, etc.
Pharmaceuticals and Drugs: Benzoic Acid, Sodium Benzoate, Phenolphtalein, Acetphenetidin, Sodium Cacodylate, etc.
Colors and Dyestuffs: Patent Blue B (type), Direct Pink, Yellow, Cibanon Olive Powder and Paste, Olive Drab (fast to Government test), Methylene Blue, etc.
Waxes and Oils: Japan, Paraffine and Bees' Wax, Liquid Petrolatum, Petroleum U. S. P., etc.
MADERO BROS., Inc.
Executive Offices: 115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 7860-4.
Chemical Offices and Warehouse, 100 John St., Tel. John 5826-9.

Methyl Violet
2B—4B—6B—Base
NIGROSINE
Water Soluble—Spirit Soluble—Oil Soluble
Fast Acid Blue
MANUFACTURED BY
ZOBEL COLOR WORKS
2nd Ave. 9th and 10th Sts. Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASTILE SOAP
H. R. LATHROP & CO., Inc.
Importers — DRUG MERCHANTS — Exporters
110-116 Beekman St. ESTABLISHED 1910 NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Chemicals, Colors
Intermediates
Chemical Co. of America
Manufacturing Chemists
Works: SPRINGFIELD, N. J.
New York Office: 28 Platt Street

YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF POTASH SALTPETRE
RED PRUSSIATE OF POTASH POTASSIUM CHLORATE
BICARBONATE OF POTASH RED and YELLOW PHOSPHORUS
CARBONATE OF POTASH HIRATHIOL WHITE ARSENIC
TAKAMINE LABORATORY, INC.
120 Broadway New York City
Factory and Laboratory: Clifton, N. J.
Exporters and Importers of Japanese Chemicals
PHONE RECTOR 2364

Refined Saltpetre
Refined Nitrate of Soda
KNOWLES-BRADLEY CO.
Manufacturers
88 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NAPHTHALENE
BALLS
For Spot Shipment
The Chatfield Mfg. Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

California Magnesite - All Kinds
Cars in Transit
Phosphate of Soda - Copper Sulphate
Acids
Phosphoric - Nitric
Sulphuric - Muriatic
EDWARD P. MEEKER
68 Maiden Lane, New York
PHONE JOHN 6346

"Aspirin" Trade-Mark Suit Commenced

We have commenced suit in the United States Court against the United Drug Company, of Boston, for infringement of our Trade-mark rights to the name "Aspirin."

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail druggists, etc., are again warned against the use of the Trade-mark "Aspirin" in marketing or selling any acetyl salicylic acid which has not been manufactured and sold by us under the Trade-mark "Aspirin."

Any violation of our Trade-mark rights will be vigorously prosecuted.

THE BAYER COMPANY, Inc.

117 Hudson Street New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. III | NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1917 | No. 42

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York

Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

BINDERS FOR THIS JOURNAL

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—
Drug Trade Needs Ships..... 3
Use of Foreign Patents..... 3
New Process for Phthalic Acid..... 3
Has the Limit Been Reached?..... 4
Mr. Metz Fulfills His Promise..... 4
NEWS—
Du Pont Company Enters the Dyestuffs Industry.... 4
Standards for Dyestuffs Discussed by Leading Manufacturers 5
What Druggists Must Do to Escape Penalties of the Narcotic Laws..... 6
Acid Poisoning in Munition Plants..... 6
Vegetable Oil Industry in the U. S..... 6
Efforts to Stop Adulteration of Senna Not Yet Successful 7
May Use Copper Stills in the South for Making Essential Oils..... 8
Drug Supplies in South Africa..... 8
The South at the Chemical Exposition..... 8
World's Supply of Licorice Root..... 9
Supply of Platinum in U. S..... 9
China's Dye Trade Decreasing..... 9
Copra Production of East Africa..... 9
Trade Notes and Personals..... 10
Profits in Domestic Dyes..... 10
Must Use Name of Enemy Drug..... 10
Dye, Chemical and Drug Notes..... 30
Foreign Trade Opportunities..... 31
New Corporations..... 31
Quotations on Chemical Stocks..... 31
MARKET REVIEWS—
London Cable..... 11
Drugs and Chemicals.....11-12
Heavy Chemicals.....13-14
Colors and Dyestuffs.....15-16
PRICE QUOTATIONS—
Drugs, Chemicals, etc., in Original Packages..... 17
Jobbers' Prices Current..... 23
Soap Makers' Materials..... 22
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

DRUG TRADE NEEDS SHIPS

Government orders are coming along rapidly and keeping manufacturers of drugs and chemicals busy, although general business is quiet. The new system being put in force by the Surgeon General's office, under the advice of committees on drugs and chemicals acting with the Council of National Defense, has proved valuable both to the Government and the trade and is now in excellent working order.

General conditions are good, but leading importers are more anxious than ever for ships. Many products are getting scarce. With ships to bring the raw materials, there would be little danger of an extreme shortage in any line. The manufacturers, the importers, dealers, and brokers are crying for ships.

There is no greater necessity in the trade today than transportation facilities by land and water. The situation is serious by rail, but there is some improvement from week to week in the car service. Shipping facilities grow steadily worse. The U-boat toll is still heavy and freights and war insurance are still high. Ships, ships, ships!!!

USE OF FOREIGN PATENTS

It is not probable that manufacturers will invest very heavily in new plants to manufacture drugs under German patents. The Adamson bill provides for discontinuance of the license granted by the Federal Trade Commission when the war comes to an end. Capital is too timid to venture in a field so uncertain of adequate results. The American manufacturer must deposit with the Government a 5 per cent royalty and the foreign patent owner may bring suit for greater compensation, which will be determined by a court.

Few business men care to face the legal proceedings which would follow the use of a German patent on a license issued by the Federal Trade Commission. The manufacturer may have just started his plant by the time the dove of peace arrives and suit is begun by the owner of the patent. Competition will be sharp at once and the American maker will be handicapped by the necessity of paying royalties, lawyers' fees and the expense of auditors who will guarantee the correctness of his books. Unless the patents are abrogated, only those manufacturers who are already prepared to make certain German products are likely to attempt it.

NEW PROCESS FOR PHTHALIC ACID

The Department of Agriculture announces that the color investigation laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry has perfected, on a laboratory scale, a new process for the manufacture of phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride. This process, as carried out in the laboratories, appears so promising that it is thought that some manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs in this country may be able to supply their demands for these compounds, provided the process can be reproduced upon a technical scale so as to obtain results commensurate with the laboratory investigations.

The Department is ready to assist manufacturers who wish to produce these compounds. The expenses of the technical installation and of the labor and materials necessary will of necessity be borne by the firm, individual or corporation wishing to manufacture the products. The chemists of the color

investigation laboratory will assist with expert advice. The department reserves the right to publish all the data obtained from the technical experiments.

Since it seems very desirable that phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride be made available in large quantity in this country at the earliest possible moment, this offer of assistance will not be held open by the department for an indefinite period.

Phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride are useful in making dyes, particularly artificial indigo, and in the preparation of certain synthetic drugs. The new process, it is hoped, will enable those manufacturers who have not been able to produce these chemicals successfully under the German method to manufacture necessary stocks for domestic use.

HAS THE LIMIT BEEN REACHED?

Acetic acid which sold for $3.50 per hundred pounds in January is now held at $5. and alcohol has jumped from $2.72 in January to $3.26 for the grain, while denatured is held at $1 against 65 cents in January. Coumarin, now in great demand, has almost doubled in price since the first of the year, and its wide use as a flavoring extract and for perfumery is likely to keep the price up.

Carbolic acid sold before the war for around 8 cents and in January at 52 cents and now is about 45 cents. The extraordinary rise in glycerin is another illustration of the effect of the high cost of crude materials. Glycerin sold for 19 cents in August, 1914, and has ranged from 55 cents to 61 cents in 1917. The scarcity of oils and fats has contributed to this increase in price, but the war's demands must be counted as a primary cause. A by-product of soap has become the chief product of many factories and soap is no longer the profit maker.

Other remarkable price-changes are seen in arnica flowers which rose from $1.10 in January to $3 in March and are now quoted at $2.45. The jump in opium from $13.50 in January to $27 in June is an old story and also the increases in derivatives of this drug. Paris green has moved up from 30 cents to 44 cents; permanganate of potash from $2.75 to $4, white arsenic from 7 cents to 18 cents, and many others in like proportion.

Saccharin was $1.25 in the summer of 1914 and this week it is quoted at $36. Thymol, the tooth paste antiseptic, sold at $2.85 in 1914 and at $17. last week. Lack of labor to collect crude materials, interrupted transportation facilities, high freight rates, war risks and the unusual demand for many drugs and chemicals are the reasons given for the advances, but some dealers made money in the early days of the war by cleaning up the market in some products and holding stocks for enormous profits.

MR. METZ FULFILLS HIS PROMISE

The drug trade will welcome the announcement that salvarsan is to be cheaper. The 30 percent duty and shipping costs are to be cut out by making the product in this country. The alarm felt by some medical men, who testified in Washington that they considered the price too high for the general public, is thereby allayed.

Mr. Metz says the manufacturers who criticized the price did not allow for many expenses such as royalties, the American tariff and the transportation difficulties. These are overcome by establishing a factory in this country. The leading chemist of the new industry has spent several months in the factory in Germany where salvarsan was originally made and he comes to the work here with full knowledge of the methods employed there.

DU PONT COMPANY ANNOUNCES ITS ENTRY INTO THE COAL TAR DYE INDUSTRY

Chemists Have Solved Many Problems and Commercial Situation Has Been Thoroughly Studied—Will Make Synthetic Dyestuffs and Kindred Products.

The du Pont Company is ready to enter the coal tar dye industry. All doubt about its intentions was ended when officials of the company made their first admission and followed it with a formal announcement that their plans include the manufacture of synthetic dyestuffs and kindred products.

It has been an open secret that the great explosives and chemical company has been investigating the dye situation for a long time. Before the war its chemists were at work; when the foreign supply was cut off their efforts were redoubled and success, from a laboratory standpoint, was soon attained. There remained only to find the solution of the commercial problems involved and this apparently has been found.

Back of the company's simple announcement is the compelling force of the country's need. At the outbreak of the war thousands of American industries, that were dependent on Germany's dyes, were seriously crippled. The few American dye plants and a great number of the chemical manufacturers set to work at once to remedy this condition. The du Pont Company enlarged its staff of chemists and went at the solution of the problem in earnest.

Explosive-making plants and dye-making plants are to a large extent interchangeable and a great number of products which are classed as intermediates in the dye industry are used in the explosive industry as well. These are derived from benzol, toluol, napthalene, etc. The du Pont Company was already largely interested in the manufacture of these intermediates and had the physical equipment with which to begin in earnest work in the dye industry. Both industries are highly scientific and both require large technical and commercial organizations. The du Pont Company has both of these as well as unequalled laboratory facilities and enormous plants already equipped, which does away with the necessity for the delay of complicated building operations.

The necessary raw materials are virtually all products of this country so that American manufacturers need be dependent in no way upon Europe. The company has made an elaborate survey of the needs of the various consuming industries—cotton, calico printing, wool, silk, leather, paper, paints, printing inks, etc., and has laid its plans to meet the requirements of each of these in due time.

There is every prospect that the time will not be long, for it is a well-known fact that Germany's great dye plants were turned almost in a day into factories for the making of explosives to be used in the present world-war. Reversing this process the du Pont Company can go into the dye-making business as easily as the Germans could go into the explosive industry. Its plants are already turning out the basics and intermediates from which coal tar or aniline dyes are made. A part of the Company's announcement of its entry into the dyestuff industry which bears on this subject says:

"Our development during the recent years in the explosive and in several other branches of the chemical industry, brings us now to the logical result of undertaking in a broad and comprehensive way the manufacture of synthetic dyestuffs and kindred products."

FEARS FAMINE IN NARCOTICS

Emile Koos, narcotic inspector and revenue agent for the Government in the Pennsylvania district, told the State Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting at Pittsburgh that hundreds of druggists, physicians, dentists and hospital authorities are violating the Harrison act every day, unintentionally. "One of the reasons for this," he said, "Is that you do not keep records properly. The United States will suffer a famine in narcotics unparalleled in history unless the physicians, surgeons, dentists and hospital authorities of the nation unite for an immediate and uncompromising campaign against an illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs that is visiting upon the American people more appalling horrors than all the wars since the world began."

STANDARDS FOR DYESTUFFS DISCUSSED FREELY BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS

Adulteration of Dyes Blamed on Middle Men—Textile Manufacturer Says Dyestuffs Makers Sell too Much to Jobbers, Ignoring Small Consumers.

Many correpondents of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS express the belief that American manufacturers of dyes are supplying products of good strength and fastness, and that the complaints of adulteration are due to the fact that second and third hands have attempted to make money illegitimately by weakening the concentrated dye and doing it in unscientific ways. A textile manufacturer at Bangor, Pa., says the situation will not be different until the manufacturers see fit to eliminate the present practice of furnishing large quantities to jobbers at a time when they refuse to accept legitimate orders at fair prices from the small consumer.

A Boston manufacturer of dyes says he does not think the percentage basis for fixing a standard for dyestuffs would work out satisfactorily because the shades of each different product vary so much. Another manufacturer says that reputable firms have a regular standard by which they sell their goods. He declares that irresponsible people who thought they could make a fortune out of a few thousand pounds of color have put a great many colors on the market which did not contain more than ten percent or 25 percent of their original strength.

The views of manufacturers follow:

Marietta, Ohio, June 22.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Gentlemen: We have yours of the 19th and you bring up a question which certainly is occupying the minds of dyestuff manufacturers. Dyestuffs, whether of a vegetable or artificial nature, should absolutely be sold according to their color value.

The instance you cite, where there is such a wide discrepance between prices on direct red, is a very common one. It is more than probable that one red is twice as strong as the other one. Dyes should be sold, as I mentioned above according to their strength, and if this were done, it would certainly simplify the market on all classes of dyestuffs.

THE OBEX COMPANY
by G. A. La Vallee

Boston, June 22.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Gentlemen: We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 21st. I believe with you that there ought to be some standard for colors. However, I do not feel that I can offer any solution to this problem. I do not believe that a percentage basis would work out satisfactorily by comparing the products of one manufacturer with another, as the shades of each different product vary so much.

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY
By Albert C. Burrage, Manager.

Boston, June 22, 1917.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Gentlemen: Yours of the 21st received and in our opinion it would be impossible to fix a standard that would apply to the different manufacturers, as different processes are used to arrive at same results.

The price is governed very largely by the yield obtained by the process used.

While there is no doubt that in the last two years there have been a great many colors on the market that did not contain any more than 10 to 25 percent of their original strength these were offered to a great extent by irresponsible people who thought they could make a fortune out of a few thousand pounds of color, but you will find, as a rule, that reputable firms representing the various manufacturers have a regular standard by which they sell their goods.

Because one color may be a little weaker that another it does not follow that it is adulterated.

Referring to vegetable dyes they could be standardized providing the manufacturers of these products were willing to do so.

F. E. ATTEAUX & CO.
F. E. Atteaux, President

New York city dealers in dyes are free to say that a Bureau of Standards for Dyestuffs, as suggested in the DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, would be valuable, but they cannot see how a basis for standards can be agreed upon.

Some of the largest factors in dyestuffs complain daily about the inferior grades that are put upon the market and which tend to break the price of superior grades. A dealer will give a wide range of prices when he is quoting, explaining by pointing out that there is an inferior grade on the market and it is necessary for him to meet the lower price. In the opinion of some of the largest dealers in dyestuffs, a Bureau of Standards would limit this price cutting which is causing much confusion among large consumers and legitimate manufacturers.

McKERROW URGES STANDARDS FOR DYES

Bureau Under Control of Manufacturers Preferred to Government Department

H. Gardner McKerrow, textile dye expert for the Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., spoke at the export conference at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, and urged that manufacturers establish standards for dyestuffs. He said in part:

"An important feature of the industry which must receive immediate attention is the standardization of American colors. At present each manufacturer, if he has any standard at all, has his own, and the strength of one man's product bears no relation to another's, and it is almost impossible to gauge the value of a color by the price.

"I should suggest the calling of a conference of the dyestuff manufacturers at which a permanent board of expert color chemists and manufacturers could be appointed, which could act as a bureau of standards, and which could authoritatively standardize new colors as they were produced. Such a board would necessarily have a well equipped laboratory at its disposal, with a sufficient staff of chemists, supported by the trade at large, and by such fees as it might properly collect for work done for its members. I doubt if any permanent satisfaction could be obtained from a Government bureau of standards as has been proposed; we are tending too much toward a paternalistic Government, and are calling for bureaus for this and bureaus for that, the work of which is seldom as thorough and practical as when it is undertaken as a business proposition by the parties in interest.

"I should suggest as a means of establishing a ratio between standards agreed upon and the price at which goods should be sold, that the selling price should be per unit of color value. Then no matter whether the dye was sold as a concentrated powder, or as a paste containing 75 per cent of moisture, no matter to what extent the color might be salted or otherwise adulterated, its relative value as against the standard would be fixed, and it would be equally fair and effective for one manufacturer as for another.

"A permanent board such as I have outlined could properly fulfill other functions besides that of standardizing colors; it could be the means of defending the standards to be established. It could serve as a board of arbitration in all matters of dispute involving the question of quality, or correspondence of deliveries to sample. Prompt and expert decisions on such matters would not only save time and endless expense in litigation, which under the legal rules of evidence no layman can hope to understand, and which seem rather designed to conceal facts than to bring them out, but would relieve the congestion of court dockets which are, in all industrial centers, choked with cases of dispute as to quality of dyes.

"I have seen it stated somewhere that there are over 5,000 such cases in the New York courts alone, all the result of the last two years' feverish conditions in the dyestuff market, and all awaiting their turn on a docket which has swamped clerks and courts alike for decisions. This involves also the question of the integrity of the contracts where questions of quality have been raised. In 1915 and 1916, when it was a case of first come first served and the devil take the hindmost, contracts for dyes to be taken over a term of years at prices far above normal were eagerly accepted and conditions were agreed to which justified the description of the conditions in those two hectic years as a seller's market.

WHAT DRUGGISTS MUST DO TO ESCAPE THE PENALTIES OF THE NARCOTIC LAWS

Harrison Act, Walker Cocaine Act and Whitney Law Must Be Observed in New York State—Records Which Must Be Kept.

In a communication to the members of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, Secretary Holliday points out that at the present time there are three laws governing the sale of narcotic drugs in New York State, as follows:

1. The Federal (Harrison) Narcotic Law governing the sale of opium, coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof.

2. The Walker Cocaine Act, regulating the sale in this State of alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture, compound, solution or product of which cocaine or eucaine or their salts may be an ingredient.

3. The Boylan Law, which on July 1,1917, will be superseded by the new Whitney Law, and which included chloral, opium or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them. Chloral is omitted from the new law.

The Harrison Law and the Walker Cocaine Act are not affected by the new law and remain in full force and effect.

It is recommended that all persons, firms or corporations and institutions affected by this law file their reports promptly and at the same time place an order for an adequate supply of the triplicate order blanks for use after July 1, 1917. The inventory may be filed separately any time on or before July 10.

All orders for opium, or any of its salts, alkaloids or derivatives or any compound or preparation of them, unless exempted by section 245, must be written upon these official blanks, in addition to the duplicate blanks required by the Federal (Harrison) law; five order blanks for each order of the above preparations, a set of two under the Harrison law, and an additional set of three under the Whitney law.

One copy of the State official order form must be sent by the purchaser to the State Department of Health at Albany, except in cities of the first class, where it shall be delivered to the local Board of Health. This includes New York, Buffalo and Rochester only.

One copy shall be sent to the one from whom goods are purchased, who must retain it in a file for a period of two years, and make an entry on the order at the time of sale, stating the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser.

The third copy is retained by the purchaser and must be preserved for two years.

Purchases from a seller located outside the State must be made upon the official State order blank as well as the Federal blank, and a copy filed with the State Department of Health or local Boards of Health in New York City, Buffalo or Rochester. The State blank is not required, however, in case a seller in this State sells to a purchaser outside the State. For the latter transaction the Federal blank will suffice. (Section 247.)

Prescriptions: Same as in old law, except as follows: Prescriptions issued to addicts must contain a statement that same have been issued in a case of addiction. Prescriptions shall be kept in a separate file showing

1. The file number given to each prescription filled;
2. The name of the physician or surgeon signing same;
3. The name "and address" of the person for whom such prescription is filled, "and the name of the person to whom such prescription is delivered." (Section 246.)

Records: All persons authorized to sell, administer, prescribe, dispense or dispose of any of the enumerated drugs must keep a record of the disposition of such drugs as under existing law. Physicians, institutions, hospitals, or sanitariums prescribing or furnishing any of the drugs to addicts shall keep a separate record of such prescriptions, and upon the first day of each month shall deliver to the State Board of Health a report stating the name, age and residence of each such addict. Copies of these monthly reports shall be retained for two years, open to inspection of proper State or Federal authorities.

Penalties for Illegal Possession.—Any person obtaining or attempting to obtain illegally by the use of order blanks any of the proscribed drugs is guilty of a felony, and any person other than a manufacturer, wholesale dealer, licensed retail dealer or practitioner who shall illegally possess any of the said narcotic drugs is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Sections 246 and 247a.)

ACID POISONING IN MUNITION PLANTS ..

Causes Explained in Bulletin Issued By the Bureau of Labor Statistics

"Industrial Poisons Used or Produced in the Manufacture of Explosives," is the title of a bulletin just issued by the United State Bureau of Labor Statistics. The study was made by Dr. Alice Hamilton during 9 months of 1916, the 41 factories visited being located in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Indiana, and employing about 90,000 workers. Of these approximately 30,000 were doing work exposing them to poisons, and practically no women, girls or boys were among this number.

The explosives manufactured in these factories are nitrocellulose or nitrocotton, including pyroxylin and military guncotton; smokeless powder; picric acid and ammonium picrate; nitroglycerin and dynamite; trinitrotoluol or TNT or triton; fulminate of mercury; tetranitraniline or TNA; tetranitromethylanilin or tetryl; nitronaphthalenes; and ammonium nitrate. Their production involves the use of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, benzol and toluol, anilin oil, chlorbenzol and dinitrochlorbenzol, phenol or carbolic acid, sulphuric ether, mercuric nitrate, and amyl acetate, while in the course of manufacture certain poisons are evolved as the result of chemical reactions, these being oxides of nitrogen or nitrous fumes, sulphur dioxide, chlorine gas, and ethyl nitrite.

It was found that in 28 plants, in the space of about one year, there were 2,507 cases of industrial poisoning, of which 75 were women. Of the total number of cases 53 were fatal, two of these being women. About 55% of the total cases and 53% of the fatal cases were caused by nitrogen oxides and nitric acid, while 28% of all cases and 25% of the fatal cases were due to trinitrotoluol, or TNT, which is manufactured and made into charges for high explosive shells.

The reason nitrogen oxide poisoning or "fume sickness" heads the list is that all of these explosives are produced through processes of nitration in which a mixed acid is used, one of the ingredients being sulphuric acid and the other nitric acid 100% strong. The higher the nitration the greater the danger from fumes. The 1,300 to 1,400 men who suffered from these fumes were employed in making nitrocellulose or nitrocotton, picric acid or trinitrophenol, the nitrotoluols, nitrobenzols, nitronaphthalenes, nitroglycerin, and the nitric acid needed for these processes.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY IN U. S.

Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has issued a summary showing the production in the United States of edible vegetable oils other than cottonseed for the calendar year 1916.

According to the reports received, there were 112 concerns in the United States in 1916 engaged in the manufacture of 262,558,661 lbs. of oil from peanuts, mustard seed, kapok seed, rape seed, sunflower seed, soya beans, walnuts, corn, copra, palm kernels, and olives. The movement to grow soya beans, peanuts and other oil-bearing seeds and nuts other than cottonseed for the manufacture of oil has received a great impetus and there will probably be several hundred establishments engaged in crushing the crops grown in 1917.

In addition to the production of domestic vegetable oils, which may be used for edible purposes, considerable quantities are also imported. During the calendar year 1916 there was imported 64,349,308 lbs. of cocoanut oil, 16,597,785 lbs. of cottonseed oil, 145,409,269 lbs of soya-bean oil, 29,270,063 lbs. of palm oil, 4,323,735 lbs. of palm-kernel oil, 2,089,801 gals. of peanut oil, 2,690,755 gals. of rape-seed oil, 7,686,593 gals of Chinese-nut oil, and 7,382,353 gals. of edible olive oil. During the same period there was exported 188,213,816 lbs. of domestic cottonseed oil, and 9,118,812 lbs. of corn oil; also 478,438 lbs. of foreign cocoanut oil, 2,062,900 lbs. of soya-bean oil, 56,805 lbs. of palm oil, 22,780 gals. of peanut oil, and 52,263 gals. of edible olive oil.

EFFORTS TO STOP ADULTERATION OF SENNA NOT YET SUCCESSFUL

Buyers Urged to Insist that Sudan Senna Be Sold Under the Name Anglo-Sudan Senna—How to Distinguish Arabian and Dog Senna.

The adulteration of senna is explained in a recent issue of the London *Chemist and Druggist*, which says:

For some years past the Alexandrian senna of commerce has presented characters that have puzzled not only Mincing Lane experts but pharmacognosists. The smaller varieties of the drug in particular have appeared so intermediate in character between Arabian and Sudan senna that it has been difficult to say to which description they belonged. Dealers in the drug, however, are well aware that the term "Alexandrian" as applied to senna is a misnomer.

The name Alexandrian has reference only to the place of export. The leaves of Cassia acutifolia, Delile, officially described in the B. P. as Alexandrian senna, are produced only in the Sudan, and should be correctly described as Sudan senna. The Cassia angustifolia, Vahl, which yields the wild Arabian (as well as the cultivated Indian or Tinnevelly senna), is collected in Arabia and North Africa, and used to be forwarded before the war from Yeddah or Jiddah, a port on the Red Sea coast near Mecca, to Suez and Alexandria.

The bulk of the crude Sudan senna, Cassia acutifolia, up to 1913 was forwarded from the exporting centres of Khartoum and Omdurman to Alexandria and Suez and cleaned there. It consists as a rule of about 50% of good leaves and 30% of stalks, and the remainder of stones, seeds and foreign matter. Before the war it was known to merchants that for many years the so-called Alexandrian senna as exported was mixed with 50% of Arabian senna. This was carried out by German agents, domiciled at Khartoum, who then controlled the bulk of the senna trade. After the outbreak of the war the supplies of Arabian senna were stopped, with the result that the available supplies of Sudan senna were very small, and it was then that a new form of adulteration was practiced, the less active leaflets of Cassia obovata, Collas., known in the senna-trade as "dog" senna, being introduced into the senna siftings, as their obovate shape precluded the possibility of their passing unnoticed among the whole leaves of Cassia acutifolia, which are lanceolate in shape.

Last year supplies of Arabian senna became again available, owing to the declaration of independence by Arabia. During the period when Arabian senna was stopped for a time being, Sudanese merchants commenced the cleaning of the crude senna at home, and the Sudan Government attempted to stop the adulteration by issuing an order under which the importation of Arabian senna was prohibited, as well as the admixture of Arabian and dog senna (C. obovata) with the Sudan senna. In spite of this the Yeddah merchants are still sending the Arabian senna to Italian North Africa, whence it is forwarded to the Sudan, as it is not considered to be good policy to refuse admittance of raw materials exported from the ports of Allies.

For much of the above information we are indebted to Mr. A. Joenssen, whose firm is cultivating the Cassia acutifolia in the Sudan, and applying scientific knowledge to its cultivation, collection and drying. Mr. Joenssen has had analyses made of numerous samples, and has furnished us with the following table of results, which indicate the relative value of the wild, cultivated, Arabian and "dog" senna. All percentages are calculated on the dried drug.

Description.	Alcohol Extract per cent.	Water Extract per cent.	Oxymethylanthraquinones. Per cent. Free	Comb.	Total.
Alexandrian whole leaf.....	35.50	49 98	0.219	2,390	2.609
Alexandrian half leaf	25 54	46.77	0 124	2.217	2.341
Alexandrian siftings	25.50	48 39	0.533	2.385	2.918
Alexandrian mixed	23.80	46.04	0 578	2.142	2.720
Average	24.8	46.1	0.363	2.28	2.65
Cultivated senna leaf	21.6	44 3	0.155	3 85	4.005
Cultivated senna siftings	20.5	42.7	0.155	3.79	3.945
Cultivated senna stalks	10.4	19.3	0 032	1.42	1.452
Cassia obovata	23.7	37.6	0.125	3.69	3.815
Arabian low grade	21.87	39 46	0.453	2 143	2.596
Arabian better grade	24.55	40 11	0.239	2.280	2.519
Arabian crushed	24.19	41.74	0 488	2.368	2.858
Arabian good grade	26.49	42.77	0.374	2.018	2.392
Average	24.3	41 0	0.39	2 20	2.59

The only way to prevent adulteration is for buyers to insist that the Sudan senna should in future be sold under the name of Anglo-Sudan senna, with a guarantee that it is an unmixed article free from the leaves of Arabian and dog senna. The admixture of the Arabian senna with the Sudan whole-leaf senna is still practiced, but the leaves of the Cassia obovata are broken up and mixed with the siftings, and are then not easily detected. But occasionally a small leaflet passes through in sifting, and is then quickly discovered by its obovate shape, and is proof that the "dog" senna has been used for the purpose of adulteration. This is of the more importance that siftings are naturally used for medicinal preparations, as they are not fitted by appearance for retail sale. At the present it is known that considerable shipments of the adulterated senna are on their way to this country.

NITRATES BY THE FIXATION PROCESS

Marden, Orth and Hastings say:

"While it was anticipated that in time a fixation process would be discovered which would be commercially practicable, the announcement that nitrates so produced are today actually on the market comes as a startling surprise. Before the war, we were dependent on Chile for nitrate of soda and nitric acid —commodities essential in time of war for the manufacture of explosives and at all times for numerous essential chemical manufactures. The development of an American coal-tar industry indeed relieved conditions somewhat by supplying us in 1916 with 81,000 tons of ammonia. But how far short this supply fell of our requirements may be seen from the statement that our normal annual consumption of inorganic fixed nitrogen (ammonia and nitrates) for fertilizer and other purposes amounts to about 180,000 tons. With our participation in the war, our needs are of course tremendously increased.

"The announcement of a new source of nitrates, therefore, could not possibly have come at a more opportune time. To an infinitely greater extent than in previous wars, success in the present conflict depends on an abundant supply of munitions and food. And in agriculture and munitions manufacture alike, the nitrates are an indispensable factor.

"The American Nitrogen Products Co. enjoys the distinction of being the first to succeed in making the air subservient in this special way to the industrial needs of the nation. Their Sodium Nitrate, produced through a fixation process, is now being offered by their sole selling agents, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. of New York. Thanks to this new demonstration of American resourcefulness in meeting critical needs, our preparations to play a part in the war worthy of our traditions may now proceed without danger of depriving our agriculture and other industries of necessary supplies."

BRITISH CONTROL OF SULPHURIC ACID

Under an order issued by the British Minister of Munitions, and which became effective June 11, the manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid in the United Kingdom has been placed under Government control. Manufacturers will not be permitted to use during a calendar month more than ten tons of 95 per cent sulphuric acid or its equivalent in acids of other strengths, for the purpose of other manufactures, trades and businesses carried on by him except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

No one will be allowed to supply sulphuric acid to the extent of more than 56 pounds of 95 per cent, or its equivalent, to any person except under license. Moreover, from the date of the order sales by manufacturers or their agents at a price exceeding the maximum fixed by the Government are prohibited. This restriction as to price, however, does not apply to sales made for export on license, to acid made outside of the United Kingdom, sulphuric acid made wholly from brimstone, nor to that specifically purified for laboratory purposes.

EARNINGS OF SEMET-SOLVAY CO.

For the eleven months ended December 31, 1916, the Semet-Solvay Co. reports gross earnings amounting to $10,983,918. Surplus for the period was $9,236,611 after deducting $28,986 interest charges, $418,321 depreciation and adjustment of accounts, and $1,300,000 in dividends. Undivided earnings as of December 31, 1916 amounted to $9,466,117.

Semet-Solvay Co., has offered $4,000,000 of capital stock authorized February 27 to stockholders of record at close of business June 20, entitled to subscribe at par for an amount equal to 33 1-3% of the par value of the stock held by them.

URGES USE OF COPPER STILLS IN SOUTH FOR MAKING AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta Suggests Way to Utilize Home Resources During the War—Profit in Gathering Medicinal Plants—Prices for Oils.

Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta, Ga., has contributed a valuable suggestion to the economic movement to utilize home resources during the war. He gives a list of native plants used in medicine, explains how to gather them and gives a list of prices issued by a New York dealer in botanical drugs. Mr. Jacobs then tells Georgians how they can make use of the copper stills in which they formerly distilled whiskey. He says:

By experimenting the owners would soon learn to make sassafras oil, oil of pennyroyal, oil of birch, oil of cedar leaf and oil of cedar wood. These are what are known as essential oils, or volatile oils. In a general way "the substance from which the oil is to be extracted is put into a retort or other vessel suitable for distillation, enough water is added to cover it; then distill by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory. The distilled oil is separated from the water which comes over with it." The substances from which the oils are to be extracted may be employed in either the recent or the dried state. Most of the aromatic herbs, such as peppermint, spearmint, pennyroyal, etc., are usually distilled while fresh, although it is thought by some that when moderately dried they yield a larger and more grateful product. Dried substances, before being submitted to distillation, require to be macerated in water until they are thoroughly penetrated by this fluid, and to facilitate the action of the water it is necessary that when of a hard or tough consistency, like sassafras, they should be sliced, shaved or bruised. The water which is introduced into the still with the substance answers the double purpose of preventing the decomposition of the vegetable matter and of facilitating the volatilization of the oil, which though in most instances readily rising with a vapor of boiling water, requires, when distilled alone, a considerably higher temperature, and is at the same time liable to be partially decomposed.

The quantity of water added is not a matter of indifference. An excess above what is necessary acts injuriously by holding the oil in solution when the mixed vapors are condensed, and if the proportion be very large it is possible that no oil whatever may be obtained separate. On the contrary if the quantity be too small, the whole of the oil will not be distilled and there will be danger of the substance in the still adhering to the sides of the vessel and thus become burnt.

After the distillation of any one oil, it is necessary that the apparatus should be thoroughly cleansed before being used for the preparation of another.

The water saturated with oil should be preserved for use in future distillations, as it can dissolve no more of the oil.

When first procured, the oils have a disagreeable odor from which they may be freed by allowing them to stand for some days in vessels loosely covered with paper.

The sassafras tree is regarded by most farmers as a great pest; here is a chance to utilize it.

The proportion of oil yielded by the root of sassafras is variously stated at from less than 1 to somewhat more than 2 per cent. The bark of the root would afford a larger amount. The usual yield is said to be one pound from three bushels of the root. The root, chopped fine by machinery, has steam forced through it in a closed tub, and the oil is then distilled in the ordinary way.

Oil of pennyroyal is to be distilled from the leaves and the flowering tops of the plant.

Oil of birch is obtained by maceration and distillation from the bark of the sweet birch. This is also known as cherry birch, black birch and mountain mahogany and is indigenous to the Blue Ridge section as far as South Carolina and Georgia. In commerce this oil of sweet birch is chiefly sold as the oil of wintergreen. It is largely distilled by mountaineers or small farmers in South Carolina and Georgia, and at the price it readily commands it would be very profitable to produce this oil alone.

Oil of cedar: an ordinary turpentine still used in distilling "wood turpentine" would answer for the purpose of distilling the oil of cedar leaves and cedar wood. These two oils have a steady demand and just at present there is a great scarcity of the cedar leaf and at a price net of five times greater than that of the cedar wood; why this should be, I am unable to understand, as the leaves are certainly the easiest to obtain and yield a greater amount of oil, as far as I am able to judge.

The cash prices on these oils are as follows:

Oil of sassafras	$ .80 lb.
Oil of pennyroyal	1.80 lb.
Oil of birch	1.20 lb.
Oil of cedar leaf	.80 lb.
Oil of cedar wood	.16 lb.

Our cotton seed oil mills could be used to express oil from peach kernels, sometimes known as oil of sweet almonds, and has a ready sale at 25c a pound, and no doubt will be much higher. It is very valuable to pharmacists in the manufacture of toilet preparations.

DRUG SUPPLIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

A correspondent for a London publication, who made observations during the war in regard to supplies of chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical products in South Africa, says:

"When war was declared on August 4, 1914, the general stocks of the wholesale chemists and druggists in South Africa were about normal, certainly not above normal; that is to say, there was sufficient stock of most lines to 'carry on' for six or nine months. As soon as war was declared certain of the Cape Town wholesalers made an all-round increase of 10 per cent on British goods. The retailers immediately convened a meeting when the representatives of the wholesale houses were asked to state their views on the matter. After discussion, a representative of one of the wholesale houses said that his firm was going to sell pre-war stock at pre-war prices, as their contention was that so long as the stocks actually in hand held out, there was no necessity to advance prices; at the same time no abnormal orders would be filled. This was done in order that the stocks should be made to go as far as possible, and also to prevent speculation.

"The action of this firm prevented any general advance at that moment. In a few months shortages began to take place in many lines of everyday demand, such as castor oil, liquid paraffin, aspirin, phenazone, Epsom salt, glycerin, etc., and prices stiffened considerably—as, for instance, Epsom salt went up to 56s@60s per cwt.; aspirin 80s@90s per lb.; phenazone, 105s per lb.; and even at those prices very small quantities could be obtained. Stocks were very slow coming in from England owing to scarcity of ships and shortage of labor at the London docks and other ports, but as time went on matters began to improve, and today stocks are coming in steadily, if slowly, so that the prices of a great many lines are tending lower, and practically all lines are obtainable at slightly increased prices."

THE SOUTH AT THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

Southern newspapers are urging manufacturers to be represented more extensively at the Chemical Exposition in New York this fall. The Nashville *Tennessean* said in a recent issue:

"By all means in the world, right now, while the war is existing and while Cuba, Brazil and other rich countries are declaring war against Germany and uniting themselves with us, we should arrange to establish closer commercial arrangements with them, making the articles they need and meeting their necessities in every particular, including the establishment in those countries of banking institutions which will be of service to them and to us, but above all, making honest goods in an honest way so that the change will be acceptable to them.

"If the tariff is a stumbling block this can be easily adjusted. The Southern States should be better represented at the next meeting of that association than it was at the last. Exhibitions should be made by the railroads, by industrial institutions and by the owners of all kinds of natural wealth so that a complete knowledge of this may be had and capital attracted to it. We must pay more attention to this method of advertising our natural wealth so that the South may come into its own."

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LICORICE ROOT COMES FROM ASIA MINOR AND RUSSIA

Tobacco Industry of United States and Canada Uses Thousands of Tons—Harvested by Families Living in the Steppe Country on the Eastern Side of the Ural Mountains.

Russia supplies practically the whole of the world's consumption of licorice, which a generation ago was known and used mainly for its medicinal properties, but has since found other and wider applications, particularly in the tobacco industry of the United States and Canada, which consumes annually many thousand tons of licorice. The exports of licorice from Russia in 1913, the latest normal year, were 1,722,632 poods (62,209,077 pounds), valued at 1,875,108 rubles ($965,-681), of which 1,671,137 poods (60,349,447 pounds), valued at 1,722,150 rubles ($886,907), went to the United States, and 31,558 poods (1,139,648 pounds), valued at $57,928), went to Germany. Of the total, 1,269 poods (45,827 pounds) were exported from Odessa, 199,923 poods (7,219,781 pounds) from Novorossisk, and 1,488,191 poods (53,742,754 pounds) from Bataum.

The production of licorice root in Russia is carried on in the Ural Province, in the steppe country on the eastern side of the Ural Mountains, in the Transcaspian region, and in Transcaucasia and adjoining districts of Asia Minor. In the Ural district the cultivation of licorice root provides employment for about 3,000 families, and the output averages about 150,000 poods (5,416,921 pounds) annually. The root when harvested, dried, and cleaned is put on the local markets at prices ranging from 1.75 to 2.60 rubles (1 ruble=$0.515 at the normal exchange rate) per pood (36.1128 pounds); raw root is worth 50 to 60 kopecks (100 kopecks=1 ruble) per pood, with transport from the place of production costing 18 to 25 kopecks per pood.

The licorice industry in the other parts of Russia mentioned completely overshadows in importance that of the Ural district. It is said to be completely in the control of a powerful Caucasian corporation owned in London. This company is responsible for practically the whole of the export from the Black Sea ports. The company owns some 10 factories, of which 4 are in the Caucasus, 1 in Central Asia (Turkestan), 3 in Asia Minor, 1 on the Tigris and the Euphrates, and 1 in Greece. The chief offices in Russia are in Elisavetpol in the Caucasus, to which point the licorice root gathered in Turkestan is brought to be worked up. Turkestan is considered the richest source of supply at the present time, from which, in the years preceding the war, some 400,000 poods (14,445,000 pounds) were shipped abroad annually.

Exports of licorice root from Russia to the United States invoiced at the American consulate at Vladivostok amounted to 39,524,150 pounds, valued at $586,919, in the calendar year 1916, as compared with no exports of this article in 1915.

SUPPLY OF PLATINUM IN UNITED STATES

From the most reliable information in the hands of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, it is estimated that the total quantity of platinum in the United States is about 1,000,000 ounces, besides which there is over 400,000 ounces of other metals of the platinum group, principally palladium, iridium, and rhodium.

In 1916 the crude platinum mined in Colombia, estimated at 25,000 ounces, was refined in the United States, and reports received from domestic refiners show that 28,088 ounces of metals of the platinum group was recovered by them from all sources, foreign and domestic, of which 24,518 ounces was platinum.

Apparently the normal requirements of platinum in the United States call for 165,000 ounces a year, part of which is supplied by refining scrap and sweeps from the various industries using platinum. It is estimated that the dental industry formerly used between 25 and 30 per cent of the supply, part of which can not be considered as recoverable. However, dental manufacturers are now using a number of alloys in place of platinum. It is estimated that the jewelry industry uses between 40 and 50 per cent of the supply, practically all of which would be recoverable if necessity arose.

There is no available information concerning the quantity of platinum in chemical utensils in the many hundred laboratories throughout the United States, but it is probably not much over 10 or 15 per cent of the supply and is all recoverable.

In 1915 about 44,000 ounces, or 4 per cent of the apparent United States stock of platinum, was used in contact-process sulphuric acid works. It therefore would not appear that there is any pressing need for a large supply of platinum by the sulphuric-acid industry.

From the foregoing statements the available supply of platinum in the United States appears to be adequate to meet immediate needs, but it should be emphasized that new demands may arise at any time which the present stocks of platinum in this country could not meet.

The jewelry industry has voluntarily agreed to limit the use of platinum in jewelry for the duration of the war.

It may be advisable to state that industrial expansion in the future may make necessary the further curtailment of platinum in the manufacture of jewelry in order that an adequate supply of this metal, which is essential in many chemical industries, may be assured.

CHINA'S DYE TRADE DECREASES

There are two items of export from Shanghai, China, to the United States that show large decreases. Aniline dyes and indigo paste decreased by over 3,000,000 pounds, valued at over $3,000,000. The dye trade was very speculative during the year, following on the previous year's enormous profits, and the natives had invested considerable amounts in dyes, paying high prices, expecting a continued demand from Europe and the United States, which, however, did not materialize.

Gold-bar shipments decreased by $5,520,762. Antimony decreased by $160,640, bristles by $32,009, peanuts by $33,-333, and silk cocoons by $41,763.

Imports of American ginseng at Hongkong again reached a fairly satisfactory volume, although the trade is not up to the standard of previous years, and prices realized were only fair.

In the drug and chemical trade American goods have been introduced in some lines, which will mean a permanent trade independent of all war conditions, for the Hongkong importers have found that in many of the standard products American prices and qualities are far more attractive than European prices and commodities even before the war. In the line of chemicals and drugs there is every reason to expect a marked change in the course of trade from now on and independently of war conditions.

Trade with the United States and with the rest of the world has been a matter of freights. In a general way freights out from Europe have been lower in comparison with those from the United States, for vessels moving this way from Europe have been coming light as compared with the same tonnage moving from the Orient to Europe. The result has been a considerable differential in favor of European as against American goods, and in several commodities where there was actual competition the advantage has been great enough to affect the course of business.

COPRA PRODUCTION OF EAST AFRICA

In the British Protectorates of East Africa and the territory of German East Africa there are estimated to be some 75,000 acres of land devoted to the production of cocoanuts. This acreage contains approximately 4,000,000 trees and produces yearly about 136,000,000 nuts; the annual exports of copra total $1,315,200 in value. The largest factor in this production is the island of Zanzibar, together with the sister island of Pemba, where the area of the cocoanut plantations aggregates about 45,000 acres, containing approximately 2,500,000 trees, the average planting being 55 trees to the acre. Zanzibar's exports of copra in 1915 amounted to 205,711 hundredweight (hundredweight equals 112 pounds), valued at $796,620, of which 78 per cent went to France (Marseille) and 20 per cent to South Africa.

The territory of German East Africa comes next, with a planted area of approximately 20,000 acres, on which there are said to be about 1,000,000 trees, the average planting being 50 trees to the acre. Exports of copra from that territory in 1913 (no later statistics being available) amounted in value to approximately $400,000, practically all of the product going to France and Germany.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Jackson Bros. of Valparaiso say of nitrate of soda: "The market is again stagnant, with more interest shown by sellers, who are again giving way and would accept lower prices than those paid recently. Exporters are withholding and the market closes weaker with a downward tendency for all positions. Regarding the tenders asked for by the States Government it is believed that on this coast only one producer competed and that only for a very small portion, but so far no news has come to hand ascertaining whether this or any other tender which may have been presented in Washington has been accepted. The production during March was 5,499,800 quintals showing a small increase of 42,400 quintals as compared with the same period last year. The total exports for last month are returned as 3,950,000, or, say, a reduction of 382,000 quintals as against March 1916."

The following articles have been added to the list of goods which are now prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries and also in transit through Sweden; Fusel oil, in casks and other vessels of any size; quillaia bark; celluloid, carnauba wax, palm wax, and other vegetable wax; varnish; disinfectants containing soap, such as lysol and creolin; formic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, and oxalates of potassium, sodium, and ammonia; tartar and seignette salts and other tartrates of potassium, sodium, and ammonia; chrome oxide and acetate; quicksilver, and alloys thereof, benzol oils, carbolic acid, cresol, naphthaline, creosote oil, carbolineum, and other similar products of the distillation of coal tar, also carbolic lime; formalin in aqueous solution.

The Mersey Chemical works at Bromborough, England, recently purchased by Brotherton & Co., were built by a combine of three German color manufacturers ostensibly to manufacture their patented products in order to enable them to uphold their patent rights. It is very doubtful, however, whether they manufactured these products there in amounts anything like sufficient to meet the demands of the British market. In this connection it is interesting to note that a prominent Manchester citizen succeeded in ascertaining the amount of their annual coal bill, from which he calculated that if fully occupied the works could not have been run for a fortnight in the year.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. says: "The market in our line is steady, due in a measure to a more regular supply from producing sources. As our country is progressing into its preparation for the war, it becomes more and more apparent that legitimate business will be under manifold handicaps. Such handicaps cannot be foretold, but unquestionably we can foresee considerable disturbances in transportation facilities, both by water and on land, which may curtail production or which may interfere with the delivery of our finished products."

Through the operation of Government restrictions of imports and exports, the spice trade of the Netherlands, which was one of its important industries before the war, has been virtually suspended since November last. Prior to that time, during most of last year, the business of the Dutch merchants had been rendered very unsatisfactory by the operation of these restrictions. There were no arrivals of pepper in Amsterdam after February, 1916, and the limited stock on hand was quickly marketed at high prices.

In August, 1916, maximum prices were fixed by the Norwegian Government for the 1917 production of fish and codliver oil, and at that period the British Purchasing Agency was established in Norway to buy all that offered at the maximum price. It is understood that the purchases of codliver oil by the British Purchasing Agency have been small owing to the poor catch and few offers, but of fish fair quantities have been acquired.

A statement just issued by the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association of this city says that a pure food law became effective in Panama in June. The law prohibits in general terms the sale of adulterated food products as also of impure foods, liquors, beverages and drugs, imitations of such products, and those bearing a false or misleading label.

The British Saccharin Manufacturing Company, Ltd., is the name of a new company which has been formed in England for the purpose of manufacturing saccharin. The company has a capital stock of £10,000.

The Lippincott Chemical Company of Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: W. A. Lippincott, B. Berkow, J. F. Russell, Jr., 43 Cedar street.

Bryce & Rumpff of Glasgow say June 4 in regard to chemicals: "The demand has been fairly good for general consumption during the week, supplies of some articles being still short. Prices still firm and dearer in some cases."

According to a report from Pittsburg the Oakdale plant of the Aetna Chemical Company was partly wrecked on Monday by the explosion of an acid tank.

The International Alcohol Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of $4,000,000.

The mid-summer meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association will be held at Cleveland July 9 and 10.

George R. Mond & Co., Inc., announce the removal of their offices from No. 10 Bridge St., to No. 141 Broadway.

Calotabs Co. of Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of drugs, has been incorporated by J. S. Lewis and others.

PROFITS IN DOMESTIC DYES

In commenting on business conditions the *New York Times* says of domestic dyes:

"As was anticipated, the merger of the principal companies making artificial dyes has been brought about. The new concern has been incorporated with a capital of $17,231,000. Its present output is declared to be about 35,000,000 pounds of dyestuffs a year, which is believed to be considerably above one-half of all the domestic production of synthetic colors. Incidentally, also, the capitalization, large as it is, is believed not to exceed a year's profits on the manufactured dyes, even if it equals them. These profits have been so large ,in fact, that they have served to pay the cost of all the dyemaking plants and to provide good dividends besides.

"There has been some quiet grumbling on the part of dye users of the high prices they have to pay, but they are not likely to go beyond this because many of them had to make long-term contracts in order to secure what they are getting, and they cannot afford to do anything that might lead to their being debarred from getting the colors they need in their business. The newly organized company will be strong enough to dominate the industry in this country and fix the prices of the commodities they sell unless some concern like the du Ponts enters into the game with a view to giving it real competition. As to many varieties of colors, and these the most used, the German dyemakers will not have a 'look in' after the war is ended."

MUST USE NAME OF ENEMY DRUG.

The Comptroller General of Patents and Trade Marks in Great Brittain has issued an announcement that in future a condition of the grant of a license to use an enemy patent for a drug will be that the name under which the drug has been known must be employed by the licensee.

Until recently applicants for licenses to use patents controlling the manufacture of drugs and chemicals have not always applied for the avoidance of the names of these articles where they have been registered. The consequence has been that a fresh name has often been applied to a drug already well known under a particular designation. This has tended to aggravate the evil to which attention was called some time ago by the Select Committee on Patent Medicines of having several names for one and the same drug. The Comptroller General holds that this involves a certain amount of "deception of the public."

Drug & Chemical Markets

TRADE IN LONDON HAMPERED

Government Restrictions and Lack of Shipping Facilities Cause Higher Prices—Many Drugs Growing Scarce—Aloes, Buchu Leaves and Juniper Berries Dearer.

(*Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets*)

LONDON, June 26.—Business is still greatly hampered by Government restrictions and shipping difficulties. The demand for vessels t obring food cargoes has been so great that it has been impossible to obtain space for drugs and chemicals, especially from the East. The submarine toll continues large and cargoes that have gone to the bottom were made up in part of important consignments of drugs.

A notable advance this week is in refined camphor which is quoted 2d per pound higher owing to the scarcity of spot stocks.

Other products for which London is dependent on ocean transportation and which are growing scarce and dearer are Cape aloes, buchu leaves, and juniper berries.

There is a firmer tendency in the market for gum arabic, citric acid, gentian root, sugar of milk, anise seed oil and cassia oil.

Quotations on shellac are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, C. P., 5c.
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, ¼c.
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 15c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 5c.
Epsom Salt, U. S. P., 10c.
Haarlem Oil, 30c.
Mustard Seed, Chinese, Yellow, ½c.
Mirbane Oil, ½c.
Oil of Caraway, $1.25.
Oil of Erigeron, 15c.
Oil of Eucalyptus, Australian, 2c.
Oil of Neroli, Bigarade, Petale, $3@$9.
Oil of Peppermint, Bulk, Tins, 10c.
Oil of Pine Needles, 35c.
Oil of Spearmint, 10c.
Oleoresin, Orris, Domestic, $2.
Saccharin, $2.
Silver Nitrate, 2⅛c.
Sulphur, Refined, $1.
Thymol Crystals, 75c.
Valerian Root, Belgian, 11c.

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c.
Cantharides, Russian, Powdered, 15c.
Cassia Buds, ½c.
Cassia, Canton Rolls, Batavia Fancy, ¼c.@½c.
Colchicum Root, 25c.
Cramp Bark, 2c.
Cumin Seed, Malta, 1½c.
Digitalis Leaves, 4c.
Ginger, Jamaica, Grinding, ¾c.
Henbane Leaves, Russian, 20c.
Malva Flowers, Blue, 5c.
Mustard Seed, Brown, Yellow, ¼c.@¾c.
Mercury, Flasks, $3.
Oil of Geranium, African Rose, 15c.
Oil of Orange, Sweet, West Indian, 5c.
Saffron Flowers, American, 30c.
Tin Oxide, 1½c.

Trading in drugs and chemicals is still restricted by reason of the small stocks and high prices. The unsettled condition of the market makes buyers cautious. Rapid fluctuations continue to confuse the buyer, and necessarily hamper business materially.

Operations are confined to actual requirements. Price revisions have been less numerous. The most conspicuous were sharp advances on refined sulphur, thymol crystals, saccharin and nitrate of silver, due to a further rise in the cost of raw materials and an acute scarcity of stock. This was also true of oils of caraway, neroli, pine needles and domestic orris oleoresin.

The declines were due to keener selling competition. Important reductions were made in Russian powdered cantharides, yellow and brown mustard seeds, colchicum root, Russian henbane leaves, and mercury in flasks.

Should a reduction in ocean freight rates be brought about by the efforts of the American and allied governments, a revival of business in drugs and chemicals will be assured.

Acetanilid—Some manufacturers announced a rise in spot prices of 5c a pound owing to the higher cost of raw materials. Offerings are moderate at prices ranging from 50c@51c a pound for supplies of chemically pure in barrels.

Acetphenetidin—Freer offerings brought about a lower range of prices which declined 50c a pound. Manufacturers are offering spot supplies at $23@$24 a pound, which. however, failed to stimulate buying.

Arrow Root—The market is firmer owing to smaller arrivals and a better demand. Spot parcels are held at ½c higher to 9c a pound, while sellers in some quarters are asking 9½c@10c a pound for immediate delivery.

Bay Rum—A scarcity of spot supplies led to an announcement by leading importers of an advance of 15c a pound on Porto Rico rum. Offerings are very light at $2.30, some holders naming up to $2.40 a gallon. Few sales have been consummated.

Cantharides—Larger offerings at price concessions resulted in a decline of 15c a pound for spot parcels of powdered Russian. Importers are asking $3.80@$3.90 a pound.

Cassia—The supply of selected broken and Canton rolls is abundant. Sellers are offering Canton rolls on the spot and for arrival during July and August at ¼c lower to 12½c@12¾c a pound. Extra fancy Batavia was available on the spot at ½c decline to 20½c@21c a pound. Reports from abroad state that all grades of cassias for shipment from China are held at prices above the parity of the New York market.

Cloves—Spot stocks are the smallest in many years and offerings of Zanzibar cloves, ex dock here, at slight concessions are quickly absorbed. Further shipments from London are meeting with serious delays owing to the inability of shippers to get freight room. Spot parcels on offer included 200 bales at 26½c@27c while invoices of 250 bales due here during June and July are held at 26½c a pound. Other varieties are strong at unchanged prices.

Colchicum Root—Larger arrivals and increased offerings brought about a decline of 25c a pound. Spot lots are offered at $2.45@$2.50 a pound, but trading lacked animation.

Cumin Seed—An easier spot market resulted in a decline of 1½c a pound on Malta seed, owing to lack of inquiries and some selling pressure by leading holders. A lot of 50 bags on the spot has been offered at 18c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—Prices of spot supplies, in reeds, registered a further advance of 5c a pound. The rise was due to meager stocks which are said to be in the control of a few hands. Small sales were reported at $1.85, while $1.90 a pound is demanded by several holders.

Epsom Salt—The scant supply, which has been materially reduced by recent withdrawals on outstanding orders, resulted in a higher market for immediate delivery. Sales were effected at $4.45, but toward the close of the market sellers generally quoted $4.50 per 100 lbs. for U. S. P. spot supplies.

Ginger—Lack of buying orders resulted in a quiet market, particularly for spot supplies of grinding Jamaica ginger, which was lowered ¾c a pound. Sellers offered fair lines at 16c@17c a pound on the spot. The stock of whole ginger is fairly large, but high prices asked limit the consumption. The arrivals of ginger continue very light, which may warrant higher values in the near future.

Glycerin—The demand for dynamite spot lots has slackened, and there was keener selling competition among second hands. In some quarters offerings were made at 59c a pound for supplies in drums. Manufacturers are quoting 58½c@59c a pound.

Haarlem Oil—An advance in prices abroad, brought a stronger sentiment among importers who advanced spot quotations 30c per gross. The limited supply led to small offerings at $7.25@$7.50 per gross for spot parcels, while scattered lots for arrival from Holland were offered at $7 per gross, showing a gain over recent prices of 50 per cent.

Henbane Leaves—The extreme scarcity of supplies caused a rise in spot quotations of 20c a pound for Russian leaves. Recent light importations and a renewal of inquiry brought quotations up to $4.90@$5 a pound.

Laurel Leaves—Recent large importations and a continued lack of buying had a depressing effect on prices which declined ¼c a pound. Several 100 bale lots were offered at 9¾c@10c a pound on the spot.

Marjoram Leaves—Prices closed at 1c a pound lower on French leaves, under large offerings. Small parcels on the spot could have been purchased at 33c but in some quarters sellers are naming 33½c a pound, for immediate delivery.

Mercury—A further accumulation of spot supplies and a lack of buying orders had a depressing effect on prices, which were lowered $5 per flask of 75 pounds. Leading sell-

ing agents are offering spot parcels at concessions down to $80 a flask for prompt delivery.

Mustard Seed—The market is easier on both brown and yellow varieties, due to recent arrivals and no perceptible increase in the demand. Offerings have been lowered ½c to 14c for Bari and California brown seed, to 10c for Bombay and to 14c a pound for Sicily, on spot. English yellow could have been purchased at 13½c and for arrival during June and July at 13¼c a pound. Dutch yellow is offered at ¾c lower to 13½c, but Chinese yellow was held at ½c higher, 8½c a pound due to scant supplies.

Mirbane Oil—Spot offerings were moderate, owing to light stocks, which ranged from 19½c@20c a pound, for supplies in drums.

Oil of Caraway—The scarcity of seed and smaller supplies of the oil led to a stronger spot market and prices were advanced $1.25 by leading essential oil firms. In some quarters certain brands are offered at $8.25 while other brands are held at $8.50 a pound.

Oil of Eucalyptus—Small arrivals from the primary markets and small spot stocks of the oil brought about a rise of 2c a pound for Australian supplies. Dealers as a rule are refusing bids below 72c and some sellers are quoting from 73c@75c a pound for immediate delivery.

Oil of Neroli—The tendency of the market is decidedly stronger, based on reports from abroad that the yield of oil from the flowers will show a material decrease. The distillation of the new crops has begun and the price abroad is eighteen shillings an ounce. Spot prices closed decidedly stronger, scoring a gain of $9 on bigarade and $3 a pound on petale oil. Handlers are offering spot lots of bigarade at $55@$58 and petale at $58@$60 a pound for prompt delivery.

Oil of Peppermint—The market for bulk supplies has strengthened materially owing to unfavorable crop reports from Michigan. The advance is 10c a pound, leading handlers quoting spot parcels from $2.50@$2.70 a pound as to brand.

Saccharin—The market is practically depleted of supplies which caused a further rise of $2 a pound. Some sellers are holding scattered small lots at $36@$37. A few sales were effected at $35.

Saffron Flowers—Offerings were larger at a reduction of 30c to $11.70@$12.10 a pound, which led to moderate sales.

Silver Nitrate—An advance in silver resulted in a rise of 2⅛c an ounce in spot nitrate of silver. Manufacturers are quoting 49⅞c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over.

Sodium Salicylate—Meager supplies forced prices to $1.35 a pound for second hand supplies. Bids from buyers at this figure failed to interest sellers, who have withdrawn expecting a further rise.

Sulphur—The market closed stronger for refined supplies and leading refiners advanced spot prices $1 per 100 pounds on all grades, owing to scarcity of brimstone and higher cost of production. Offerings of spot parcels for prompt delivery were made on the basis of $3.85@$4 per 100 pounds.

Thymol—A further curtailment of spot stocks and a steady buying movement resulted in a further rise of 75c a pound for crystals. Sellers are asking from $17.25@$17.50 a pound.

Tin Oxide—Manufacturers are offering spot supplies at 64½c@65c a pound in 500 pound barrels for prompt delivery.

Valerian Root—Prices scored an advance of 11c a pound for Belgium root. Offerings are limited to small supplies, ranging from 80c@85c a pound.

RECRUITING STATION HOLDS A RALLY

The drug trade recruiting station, corner of Fulton and Gold streets, held a rally at noon on Monday, June 25. Among those who spoke were William J. Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Company, 170 William street, New York; Caswell A. Mayo, secretary of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference; and Arthur L. Marvin, a lawyer.. The meeting was opened with music by the 47th Regiment band.

Mr. Schieffelin said he enlisted in the Seventh regiment, N. Y., in 1885, served seven years and then went to the Spanish war as an officer of the 12th Regiment. He said the men are much better taken care of in this war than they were in the Spanish war. He said he weighed 165 pounds when he left. He weighed 124 pounds when he returned owing to the poor rations.

Mr. Marvin spoke on the probability of the Germans being world rulers and said it was up to the United States to stop them before they stopped us. He also told an interesting story about General Von Bissing of the German army. Von Bissing said if the German crops did not turn out as expected, they would take all of the Belgians unable to work and force them to the first line of defense and give them to the Allies to feed.

AMBULANCE FUND SUBSCRIBERS

Ungerer & Co., who solicited funds to send two ambulances to France, report the following additional list of subscribers to the fund:

Compagnie Morana
Carl Schaetzer
Elson & Brewer
Stanley Mfg. Co.
Puritan Pharmaceutical Co.
Clifton Buck
H. Rogers
H. R. Schur
Henry C. Wohlers
C. Fraysee
Jos. H. Bowne
Perfume, Soap & Ext. Assn.
I. S. Zeluff
W. H. Kendall
Freeman Perfume Co.
A. G. Spilker
Foote & Jenks
P. R. Dreyer
F. J. M. Miles
Mrs. E. Collon
Paul Rieger & Co.
Colgate & Co.
F. B. Marsh
F. L. Washbourn&Co.
Manhattan Soap Co.
Odorbase Mfg. Co.
F. S. Amerman
E. M. Howell
W. A. Gilbert
E. H. Gane
Glebeas Importation Co.
Miss Betsey Betts
Koken Barber Supply Co.
Theo. Ricksecker Co.
J. G. Siarri
W. A. Sherry
Felix Milhomme
P. E. Anderson
Earnest G. Alberque
John C. Stefan
J. H. Gerathy
W. M. Wilson
W. A. Peters
Alfred P. Robitaille
J. A. Lefaivre
W. Benkert
W. H. Green
R. S. Swinton

The total amount collected was more than $3,200. Contributions were received from the drug and chemical trade and from essential oil manufacturers and importers.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS MEET AT BUFFALO

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers held its ninth annual convention at Buffalo, beginning Wedneday last and closing on Friday. Resolutions were passed urging the exemption of chemists from the conscription act.

Papers were read by Arthur Lowenstein, of Chicago, on "Some Machinery Employed in the Manufacture of Glue," by Glenn H. Pickard, of Chicago, on "The Manufacture of Linseed Oil"; and by Herman E. Zitkowski on "The Recovery of Potash from Beet Sugar House Waste Liquors."

DRUG NOTES

John A. Chew, until recently in charge of sales for the British-American Chemical Company, is now with the Warner Chemical Company, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, in a similar capacity.

Importers of palm oil have named a committee to supervise importations from Africa, and the return to England of its equivalent in glycerin content in the case of importations from Great Britain or its colonies.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., say: "The stock here of seeds, with the exception of mustard, is exceptionally small. Several recent arrivals of Greek sage were taken from the dock at slightly lower prices, but the market again closes firm on this article."

John Clarke & Co., says of the seed market: "The actual consumption, as indicated by the movement of manufactured stuff into the hands of distributers and users is very large, more active and broader, in fact, than in any previous June we can remember."

Warner-Klipstein Chemical Company of 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New Yory City, has found it necessary to double the capacity of the new plant at South Charleston, W. Va. The original plant was completed in the fall of 1916 at a cost of over $500,000. Work on the new addition is now under way, and it is hoped it will be ready for operation by January, 1918.

Thomas Henderson & Company, brokers and manufacturers, 14 Cliff street, won a suit against H. Barrons & Company, 176 Forsyth street, for the non-delivery of an order of benzoate of soda. A verdict of $205.00 and costs was awarded Mr. Henderson.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HEAVY SPECULATION IN CHEMICALS

Products Used in Making Explosives in Heavy Demand—Manufacturers Said to Be Holding Stocks in Anticipation of Government Orders.

Price changes on a number of heavy chemicals have been frequent and of unusually wide range. This was brought about because of speculation on the part of large producers as well as large consumers. Products used in the manufacture of explosives have been in strong demand, and sulphate of ammonia, and holders are keen to appreciate the ultimate advance in spot stocks and offerings now are light.

There is a strong domestic and foreign call for nitrate of soda. Local factors report a number of articles as unavailable on the spot, but it is understood that producers are holding supplies for Government orders. There is every reason to believe that there will be much fluctuation in this market on most all important heavy chemicals and the unsettled condition now prevailing will doubtless last until manufacturers are able to ascertain the exact attitude of the Government and just what the final outcome will be concerning the additional taxation embodied in the revenue bill and which materially affects a number of heavy chemicals. While there is no way of knowing just the quantity of stocks being held in anticipation of Government buying, many stocks are moving toward old and reliable customers at prices lower than those quoted in the open market on spot and nearby goods. Higher prices have been quoted on spot acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids. All alums are firm and in good demand. There has been little change in bleaching powder. It is understood that there are large stocks held and offerings are made freely at the same low level that characterized this product last week.

Calcium acetate, copper sulphate, lead acetate and magnesite are in good demand with no material price changes noticed. Caustic potash, bichromate of potash, and prussiate of potash continue firm and strong. Chlorate of potash is slightly easier, and prices are heard as low as 50c for spot stocks. Soda ash and caustic soda are not being quoted freely on the spot and consumers are directing much attention to forward positions. Saltpeter, of both grades, is firm and the tone of the market is strong.

Acid, Acetic—Producers are not offering much of any grades before August delivery, and around 24c a pound is quoted for this position for the commercial, and 26c@27c a pound for the redistilled. Sales of the pure have been offered lightly by makers at 25½c@26½c a pound for futures. Small spot sales have passed at 40c and up to 45c a pound for the glacial. The 70 per cent holds around 15c@16c a pound. All grades of this acid are firmly held and the market continues to show a tendency to advance. The 28 per cent grade is quoted at 5c@6c a pound, and the 56 degree at 10½c@11½c a pound. Inquiries from foreign countries, especially England, are heavy.

Acid, Muriatic—No important consuming demand has been noted, and sellers still quote the 20 degree material at 1¾c and up to 2¼c a pound. For the 22 degree 2c@2½c a pound is the price named. Most all dealers quote the 18 degree at about 1½c a pound. The advance noted last week on most all grades continues to hold, and only moderate quantities are being offered in the New York market. A number of large producers decline to make any quotations on spot goods.

Acid, Nitric—Large producers are quoting on the spot at 7¾c@8¼c a pound for the 42 degree, with around 7½c flat as the prevailing quotation on the 40 degree for spot. While the general range of prices are quotably unchanged, the market continues firm, with offerings limited and confined mostly to second hands. Leading producers are said to be well booked ahead.

Acid, Sulphuric—Quotations range as follows: The 66 degree brimstone $31 a ton; the 60 degree $23 a ton; pyrite acid, 66 degree, $28@$35 a ton, and the 60 degree pyrite, around $20 a ton. A firm tone continues to prevail on sulphuric acid and offerings are light owing to the sold-up condition of leading producers. It is stated that most of the supplies reaching the open market are on resale account and contracts are exceedingly difficult to place under present conditions. While the undertone of the market is steady and stronger no immediate price changes are expected unless additional supplies are placed upon the market.

Alums—Potassium alum continues in unusually strong demand from both foreign and domestic consumers, and trading for spot supplies continues brisk. In many quarters sellers are asking higher prices and between 7c and 7½c a pound are the prices generally heard in this market for the potassium. Although some report that sales are passing at 6½c a pound, the quality is said to be inferior. The demand is strong and the tone of the market is firm. Ammonium alum remains firm and unchanged at 4½c@5½c a pound, in fairly large quantities, while small sales are passing at higher prices. The ground holds unchanged this week at 4½c a pound, while the chrome is quoted at 18c@18½c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—Supplies continue comparatively light, and trading is being held strictly to old accounts first. The iron is finding ready buyers at 3½c@3¾c a pound for whatever spot goods are offered. It is understood that sales continue to pass at 2c@2½c a pound for spot aluminum sulphate.

Bleaching Powder—There is no movement of stocks in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted at less than 4c, although some continue to hold at 4 cents. The 100-pound drums are moving slowly and prices range from 5½c to 6½c, according to seller and quality. There is considerable speculation among dealers. Spot offerings are being made freely at around 2c a pound, while one or two large holders are asking as high as 2½c a pound for the best grade. Domestic consumers are showing practically no interest in this product at any price.

Calcium Acetate—Quotations on spot to the first of next month hold unchanged at $4.50@$4.55. Stocks are reported as ample and there is a firm tone to the market. There has been a good demand for this product for some time and nothing points to any immediate change.

Copper Sulphate—A moderate volume of business is reported but large sales are exceptional, and it is possible that a firm offer might secure a resale lot at a slight concession. Quotations are 9½c@10c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) spot goods. Small crystals are neglected and offerings are being made freely at 9c@9¼c a pound.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals are finding ready buyers at as high as 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume around 14c@15c a pound. Acetate of lead holds in good demand in the New York market. There is additional activity in trading but no change in quotations over last week.

Magnesite—New York quotations are $40@$45 a ton, in the lump, f. o. b. mines, while the calcined, f. o. b. mines, is quoted at $50@$52 a ton. There has been an unusually strong demand recently and spot stocks are said to be scarce.

Potash, Caustic—From the minimum of 85c and up to 90c a pound are the prices quoted now for immediate delivery for the 88-92 degree, and makers are not booking contracts far ahead. From 3c to 5c lower than the spot price are figures for three months' contract. The 70-75 per cent f. o. b. works, is to be had in this market at 64c@66c a pound. An unusual scarcity is reported in this market on caustic potash, and the present condition is very firm.

Potassium Bichromate—While the tone of the market continues strong no material price changes have been noted this week. The prevailing quotations heard in the New York market are around 37c a pound as the average price. From two or three directions spot stocks are being offered as low as 36c@36½c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Interest continues to center on forward positions for this product, although it is stated that a reasonable amount is being offered on the spot at around 70c a pound. Between 50c and 55c a pound are the figures named for futures.

Potassium Prussiate—The market continues in a firm position. Offerings of domestic goods are light, and foreign goods are only offered for shipment. While moderate quantities are arriving from Japan the largest part of these arrivals have already been sold on contract. The price of the yellow holds at $1.05 a pound, while the red ranges from $2.60 to $2.80 a pound. Spot stocks of the red are scarce.

Saltpeter—Large factories here state that the market is firm with trading in fair volume. Prices have not changed this week and spot continues to be offered in good quantity at 31c a pound for the granulated and 37c@38c a pound for the crystals. It is stated now that a fair quantity is moving to South America.

Soda Ash—Considerable firmness is noted on soda ash, and some of the large manufacturers are not quoting it. A number of dealers are sold up for the balance of the year. In some quarters 2c@2¾c a pound is the quotation for delivery over the balance of the year. Some spot quotations are heard at 2¾c a pound for stocks in bags, and 3⅛c@3¼c a pound for stocks in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The New York market continues tight on caustic soda, and little is available on spot. The condition on futures remains unsettled. Consumers throughout the country are anxious to purchase stocks and good prices are offered. About 6½c a pound appears to be the inside price, with as high as 6¾c a pound for nearby delivery. Quotations are 6c@6⅛c a pound for July-December business.

Sodium Nitrate—There continues a strong call for nitrate of soda, and some of the largest producers are asking higher prices for spot goods. The crude, 95 per cent is held firm at 4⅛c@4¼c a pound and there is a brisk movement of stocks. The refined has advanced a quarter of a cent and no quotations are heard in this market below 6¼c a pound.

VANILLA PRODUCTION IN FRENCH ISLANDS

The crops of vanilla in the French islands of the South Indian Ocean will approximate 150 to 175 tons in Comoro Islands, 150 tons on the East Coast of Madagascar, 80 tons in Nossi-Be, 100 tons in Reunion, and 16 tons in the Seychelles. Returns of the production in Mauritius are not yet available. It may be stated, however, that the exportation of vanilla from that island is very small, 2 tons only having been exported during 1915. The vanilla season in Madagascar and dependencies and Reunion extends from September to March, while that of the Seychelles lasts practically throughout the year.

At the beginning of the season in Madagascar (in September and October) vanilla sold in Madagascar at an average of 21 francs per kilo (equivalent at normal exchange to $1.84 a pound), while one lot is known to have brought as much as 23 francs ($2 a pound). Prices suddenly fell, however, in November and December, averaging 14 to 15 francs ($1.23 to $1.31 a pound), with a continued downward tendency, until the present time, when, it is understood, lots may be purchased for as low as 12 francs ($1.05 a pound).

DELANEY CORRECTS SECRETARY REDFIELD

Large Quantities of Vegetable Dyes Manufactured in the United States Before the War.

Charles R. Delaney, of J. S. Young & Co., manufacturers of vegetable dyes at Hanover, Pa., has written a letter to the Textile *World Journal* calling attention to a remark of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in a recent address in which he said:

"I need hardly tell you that we had no dyestuffs industry in this country."

Mr. Delaney comments on this remark as follows:

"What in the world is the use of the Department of Commerce and Labor if it makes such statements as this. One of its commercial agents, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, knows a great deal better than this, or should know, for he certainly has had it called to his attention time and again that there was a splendid dyestuff industry in this country before the European War, and on the first of August, 1914, there were eleven plants actively engaged in the manufacture of vegetable dyestuffs, eight of them upon an exceedingly large scale. Four of these firms were making logwood extract and hematine easily to the tune of one hundred thousand tons of wood per year; and quercitron bark extract, which is a yellow dye of infinitely better quality than the osage orange Mr. Redfield spoke about has been used at the rate of between twenty-five and thirty thousand barrels per annum. In addition there have been the sumacs with a consumption of five million pounds of extract annually for a great many years prior to the war, and fustic, of which there was consumed approximately four thousand tons annually—equal to the present entire production of osage.

"We do not know why our industry should be so slighted when it represents a tremendous aggregation of capital that for many years has struggled successfully against the methods that were employed by the German aniline industry. It is small wonder to anybody who knows the methods employed by their German competitors and which, thank God, most Americans would not be guilty of, that the American aniline industry was not so prosperous."

CHEMISTS' CLUB EXPANDING

The Chemists' Club has leased the five-story Guernsey building, Nos. 46-48 East 41st street, adjoining the ten-story building now occupied by the club.

The structure leased will be altered and connected with the club building on several floors from plans of York & Sawyer. The rental will total $100,000, and an option to purchase, which the lease carries, will be taken advantage of by the club, probably at an early date.

CHEMICAL NOTES

Baugh & Sons Co., 20 So. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, etc., will build a one-story engine room addition to its plant on the Morris street wharf.

The Mantua Chemical Co., Paulsboro, N. J., has awarded a contract to George Tomlinson & Son, 2619 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, for the erection of a one-story addition, 10 x 65 feet.

The W. A. Fuller Co., Greensburg, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals, etc. The capital is $50,000. C. H. Wegley is treasurer.

The officers of the Henry Bower Chemical Co., Twenty-ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., subscribed $150,000 for Liberty Bonds.

The Prestolite Co., Dover, Del., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals. The capital is $50,000. A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, and Ferris Giles, Wilmington, are the incorporators.

William H. Crelin & Co., 255 Ridgewood avenue, Newark, N. J., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in chemicals of all kinds. The capital stock is $100,000. Incorporators: William H. Crelin, Oscar B. Lisewiki and Arthur T. Scales.

The Penn Chemical Works, 1332 Washington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., will build a three story addition, about 25 x 50 feet, and a one-story power house, 40 x 100 feet, to cost about $75,000. Contracts for erection have been awarded.

The Keystone Chemical Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been organized to manufacture chemicals. George A. Street and Charles H. Scarborough are heads of the company.

A charter has been granted in Delaware to the International Chemical Corporation, Washington, D. C., with a capital of $100,000 for the manufacture and sale of chemicals of all kinds. The incorporators are William H. Forman, Thos. J. Hall, of Washington, and Chas. G. Guyer, of Wilmington, Del.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, 95 p.c., U. S. P., 25c.@40c.
Amyl Acetate, 25c.
Bay Rum, P. R., 10c.
Benzaldehyde, 25c.
Betanaphthol, 10c.
Cardamom Seed, 75c.
Collodion, Cantharidal, U. S. P., 50c.
Copaiba, S. A., 5c.@10c.
Para, 25c.
Ether, Nitrous Concentrated, 40c.@50c.
Ginger Root, African, 5c.
Glycerin, C. P., Bulk, 1c.
Iron and Ammonium Tartrate and Potassium Scales, 15c.
Jaborandi Leaves, 30c.
Lithium Benzoate, 5c.
Oil of Benne, gal., 50c.
Neatsfoot, 30c@40c.
Sandalwood, W. I., 75c.@$1.
Salol, 5c.
Spartein Sulphate, 60c.@90c.
Sugar of Milk, 1 lb cartons, 2c.
Witch Hazel, 14c.@16c.

Declined

Acid, U. S. P., Glacial, 7c.@15c.
Salicylic, 30c.
Caffein, Pure, 50c.
Flaxseed, Cleaned, Bbls., $1.25.
Mastic, 5c.
Orris, Select Finger, 50c @60c.
Potassa, White, Sticks, 25c.@35c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFFS MOVING MORE BRISKLY

Trading Somewhat Restricted Owing to Light Supplies—Coal Tar Derivatives In Better Demand—Divi Divi Scarce and Higher.

Colors and dyestuffs have been in good inquiry during the week and there has been a comparatively brisk movement of stocks on most grades with the general range of prices a shade higher. Consumers throughout the country are now anxious to make purchases of spot stocks, but on account of reported light supplies on many grades, trading is restricted.

Most all tanning materials have advanced in the face of a strong demand, including gambier, divi divi, cutch and logwood extracts. Local dealers are finding it exceedingly difficult to locate sufficient spot stocks to fill many orders which have been standing on contract. Although there is a good quantity of the above grades afloat from foreign ports, a number of ships have been compelled to put into various ports and supplies are not arriving here on schedule time.

Chief among the sudden advances for the week was albumen. This product was quite plentiful recently and prices ranged as low as 50c a pound. Dealers state that supplies have been pretty well sold up on most spot goods and offerings are heard for nearby stocks at $1.00 and above. An unusually heavy demand, coupled with poor shipping facilities from foreign ports are the reasons given for the advance.

Intermediates, in the main, are firmer. There is a strong inquiry from consumers throughout the country. The needs of the Government will sooner or later play an important part in the situation, and while nothing definite has been learned as yet regarding the ultimate requirements, it is known that available quantities and approximate prices of certain coal tars are under consideration.

Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in good demand at slightly higher prices. In many directions aniline oil is quoted at least a cent higher than quotations of last week, and an advance is also noted in the salts. Benzidine remains practically unchanged. Naphthalene balls are reported scarce on the spot and quotations are heard as high as 12½c a pound. The outstanding feature of the week in intermediates has been the advance in price and the brisk movement of beta-naphthol. Some are quoting at least 5c a pound higher, with spot offerings light. Toluidine and toluol are holding their own.

Albumen—There is a heavy demand from both domestic and foreign consumers for albumen. Spot offerings are heard only occasionally at $1.05 a pound.

Archil—The market is virtually unchanged. No sales have passed at less than 20c a pound for spot goods. The double is quoted nominal at 14¼c@16¼c a pound; the triple around 20c a pound, and the concentrated can be had in fair quantity at 28½c@30¼c a pound.

Cochineal—Prices for spot stocks are a shade higher. Few spot offerings are now made at less than 55c a pound. As high as 60c a pound is quoted by some importers. Spot supplies are said to be extremely light. There is no way of knowing the amount of stocks held in storage, but according to factors here, the bulk of these goods has been previously sold on contract.

Cutch—Supplies are said to be plentiful and quotations are: Rangoon, in boxes 12½c@13½c a pound for spot. The liquid is unchanged at 8½c@9c a pound, while the tablets range from 10c to 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—Not in a long time has there been such strength to the New York market on divi divi. Some small sales that are passing are commanding as high as 4c a pound, and in ton lots as high as $65 is being asked. One dealer stated that he had considerable trouble in locating sufficient spot stocks to fill a 25 ton order. Stocks arriving from time to time are having little effect on the local market as the bulk of the cargoes has already been sold on contract.

Gambier—Supplies of gambier are comparatively small and prices have advanced. There are no open prices quoted for cube gambier on spot and the supply seems to be exhausted. The last quotation heard in this market on cubes No. 1 was 23c@24c a pound, and 21c@22c a pound for cubes No. 2.

Indigo—The market continues to stiffen on indigo. It cannot be learned from any source that supplies are any where near heavy enough to meet the demand. The wool is quoted at 30c@32c a pound for spot stocks, while the spot price of the cotton ranges around 52c a pound. Some consumers are complaining that the local market is carrying an inferior grade.

Logwood—There has been a fairly good call for logwood. Trading is not active, but sellers say that interest in the market has increased recently. Campeache is held on spot at $39@$40 a ton for the stick, with the Jamaica grade held at $32@$35 per ton. Logwood chips are offered at 3c to 3¾c a pound on the spot. Fustic chips continue very scarce and holders are asking as high as 5c a pound. The 51-degree extract is quoted at 12c@15c a pound, with a good demand. There is a wide range of quotations heard on hematine crystals, with dealers asking 24c to 34c a pound.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices show a slight advance since trading has picked up. Offerings are not now being made so freely and a number of holders are asking as high as $2.00 a pound for spot goods. Much interest continues to center on contract stocks, and immediate shipment from works is quoted at $1.60@$1.70 a pound. Spot supplies are not very large.

Acid, Sulphanilic—No material change is noted this week in the general range of prices and quotations for spot stocks are 34c@35c a pound. Trading between holders and consumers seems to be restricted on account of supplies being light.

Aminoazobenzene—Quotations generally heard in the New York market range from $1.75 to $1.85 a pound for spot, with stocks for nearby delivery at $1.65@$1.75 a pound. Large consumers are now directing more attention to futures than to spot stocks.

Aniline Oil for Red—Supplies are ample to take care of even a better demand. The tone of the market continues firm as a large number of the inquiries that have been received recently have resulted in orders. Quotations most generally heard in this market for spot stocks range from $1.12 to $1.15 a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The salts remain unchanged over last week and prices are holding at around 35c a pound. In some directions as low as 34c a pound has been quoted. Aniline oil is in heavier demand this week and prices have advanced at least a cent. Producers are asking 30c@31c a pound, drums extra. Advances may be expected on spot stocks as considerable talk is heard in the trade about large Government buying.

Benzidine—For the sulphate $1.60@$1.70 is quoted for nearby deliveries. Other sellers hold, with much firmness, at a shade higher price. Supplies are light as the production is still limited. The base is held strongly at prices that range from the minimum of $1.85 a pound up to $1.95.

Metatoluylenediamine—Spot stocks are in fair supply, and prices range from $1.70 to $1.75 a pound. The firmer tone reported on this product several weeks ago continues to hold, and second hands are doing less selling below manufacturers' prices.

Naphthalene—The New York market on this product has firmed up again after a slight weakening which lasted four or five days. The demand is now strong from all parts of the country. Spot naphthalene balls are extremely scarce and few sales are passing at less than 12½c a pound. A good grade of white flakes in car lots are finding ready market at 9¼c@9½c a pound. Dealers are asking as high as 10c a pound for smaller quantities.

Naphthylamine—Quotations heard for spot are $1.15@$1.25 a pound for alpha, and $2.10@$2.25 a pound for the beta, technical, and $3.10 to $3.20 a pound for the beta, sublimed. The demand is strong, but it is stated that spot supplies are ample.

Nitrotoluol—No improvement is noted this week in the general condition of the local market on nitrotoluol. The demand continues comparatively light and spot is offered quite freely at around 60c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—A strong call continues from all sections and the undertone of the market is stronger. The base

is quoted at $5.50 to $6.00 a pound on the spot, while spot hydrochloride holds unchanged at $5.00 to $5.50 a pound.

Benzol—Leading factors continue to quote the market at 55c@60c per gallon, f. o. b. works. There has been a steady market for pure benzol. A good inquiry continues and no accumulation in stocks is reported by producers. From one source it was stated that small quantities are quoted at 58c@61c a gallon, spot, New York. Contract business is being placed in fair volume at 50c@52c a gallon.

Betanaphthol—The tone of the New York market continues to grow firmer. During the week a material advance has taken place and offerings are not so freely made. Producers are holding the technical firmly at 75c a pound, and little business has passed during the week at less than this price. The sublimed has also advanced and from 80c a pound as the minimum, up to 90c a pound are the quotations for spot stocks.

Diethylaniline—There is no spot available in this market. The demand continues strong and a large volume of business could be done if supplies were available. The quotation is $3.50 for thirty and sixty days' delivery.

Dimethylaniline—A slightly weaker tone is noticed in this product, and offerings are made more freely. Spot prices are ranging from 58c a pound up to 60c a pound as the outside quotatino. A decline of 2c a pound is noted over quotations of last week.

Dinitrophenol—Spot stocks continue to be offered quite freely with quotations ranging from 68c to 70c a pound. Contract goods are quoted at 66c@67c a pound. The market has been comparatively weak for several days.

Paradichlorbenzol—The New York market continues quiet and ample stocks can be had at prices that range from 21c to 24c a pound. Trading is not as brisk as it was last week. Inquiries, however, are heavy.

Toluidine—A slightly easier tone is noticed for the ortho, and prices on the spot range from 85c to 90c a pound. The inferior grade continues on the market and doubtless this is hurting the better grades. As low as 75c a pound is the quotation heard on the poorer stock. Supplies of the para continue tight, and quotations in first hands range from $1.85 to $1.90 a pound. A number of makers continue to ask as high as $2 a pound for the para.

Toluol—Supplies are being withheld from the New York market and trading is greatly restricted on this account. There is much talk of Government business, although one large factor said he had not heard of any large orders from Washington. Perhaps the firm tone is caused by anticipation of these Government orders. Quotations for over the balance of the year range from $1.85 up. For nearby deliveries on toluol from $1.90 to $2.00 per gallon are the prices generally heard.

DYE, CHEMICAL AND DRUG NOTES

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, has awarded a contract to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 21 North Thirteenth street, for improvements and extensions to its plant at Ridge Avenue and Calumet street to cost $15,000.

The American Dyewood Co., Chester, Pa., manufacturer of dyestuffs, subscribed $100,000 for Liberty Bonds.

The American Minister to Sweden reports that royal decrees have been issued prohibiting the exportation of the following products: Hops, licorice, absinthe, wine, mineral waters, calcium nitrate, scales of brass, pyridine bases, asphalt pasteboard and other pasteboard covered or impregnated with asphalt, tar or tar oils, including so-called asphalt and tar felt.

The experiment plant for the recovery of potash from the giant kelp of the California coast, which is now being constructed at Summerland, near Santa Barbara, is nearing completion, and it is expected will be ready to begin operations by August 1.

The Texas output of quicksilver in 18 years, since the discovery of mercury in Brewster County, is estimated at $3,500,000. Up to a few years ago the larger production was from the cinnabar in the limestone, but of recent years the shales have yielded the greater part.

Acetanilid has been advanced by the New York Quinine and Chemical Works to 50 cents a pound.

London advices dated June 23 say: "Another step in the way of British independence from German dyes has been effected by the discovery of an acid dyestuff of exceptional quality, producing a variety of bright shades of blue. Other British dyes produced since the outbreak of the war are having a big sale."

The Neptune Fish Factory, makers of fish oil and fertilizer, is to erect a plant on the Cape Fear River, between Wilmington and Southport, N. C.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of Herman & Herman, Inc., in the suit against B. Brown & Bro., Inc., for refusing to accept a car lot of white naphthaline flake bought in May, 1916. The defense was that the order had been cancelled. Herman & Herman sold the car in the open market and the jury awarded them the difference between the amount received and the contract price. The case was tried in the county court. B. Brown & Bro. will appeal.

Horace G. Shaw, connected with the sales department of McKesson & Robbins for 36 years died last week at his home in Newark. He was in his 78th year. Mr. Shaw was born in Little Compton, R. I. He was a direct descendant of John Alden.

John S. Armstrong, who organized the Atlantic Fertilizer Company at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, is dead.

Joseph E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is experimenting with a new ink for bank notes which cannot be photographed. If the Bureau of Chemistry is successful in its work the process will be patented and copyrighted for government use.

H. W. Galley, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, has resigned to become manager of the dye, chemical and dry color department of Sherwin & Williams Company for the central district with offices in Cleveland.

The use of castor oil as a lubricant for airship motors has caused an increased demand and a shortage is feared in this country. The United States is dependent upon India for castor beans and the shipping question has become so acute that supplies are rapidly diminishing.

TIN MARKET QUIET AND EASIER

The uncertainty of the position of tin from day to day offers no sure basis for trading, and only those consumers who must have it to meet their current needs show any disposition to do business. It is a waiting market with consumers sufficiently supplied for immediate requirements, and until its position is more definitely determined no activity can be looked for. In the meantime the arrivals of Banka tin have been quite heavy, which has had the effect of depressing the price for this grade to 60½c per pound, at which figure some little business was reported. Straits tin sold at 62½c.

Chinese tin has been coming in overland from the Pacific in large quantities. One of the latest arrivals comprised 11,581 cases from Japan. There were sellers of Chinese yesterday at 58c, but buyers were not in evidence. As yet no announcement has been made as to the result of the work of the Committee in Charge of Allotments, which is to operate under direction of the Federal authorities.

EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

The total exports of drugs and chemicals in the nine months ending with March were valued at $136,200,000 compared with $79,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1916; $27,000,000 in 1915; and $19,800,000 in 1914. The amounts in detail were:

	1917	1916	1915	1914
Chemicals, Drugs, Acids	$42,168,545	$13,382,838	$1,686,146	$ 381,894
B rk, extracts, etc.	3,055,424	4,323,458	1,251,105	443,703
Sulphate copper	1,627,432	617,719	313,087	253,325
Dyes and Dyestuffs	7,337,535	2,766,912	700,458	268,294
Ginseng	1,228,200	1,406,564	627,247	1,262,957
Medicines	6,124,419	6,148,114	4,813,454	5,129,429
Soda, Salts, etc.	12,833,808	8,254,905	1,240,744	.....

Paraffin and paraffin wax were exported to the value of $11,000,000 in 1917, $9,000,000 in 1916; $6,000,000 in 1915 and $5,000,000 in 1914.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.50	— .51
*Acetone	lb.	.29½	— .30½
*Acetphenetidin	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.61	— .62
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	3.24	— 3.26
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	3 26	— 3.28
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	3.28	— 3.30
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00	— 1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.50
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.29	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.27	— .29
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin	lb.	.75	— .79
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.29	— .33
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Amyl Acetate, drums	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.17	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.17	— .18
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—21.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—23.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .20
*Chlorate	lb.	.51	— .60
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	—	6.10
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.30	— 2.40
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .70
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Imported	lb.	.26	— .29
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium. Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.75	— .79
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.88	— .89
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 3 90
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Casein	lb.	.19	— .27
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .26
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Cinchondine, Alk.,	oz.	—	— .93
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 7.00
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	— .28
Boxes	lb.	.38	— .39
Cases, fingers	lb.	.38	— .39
Codeine, alk. ½-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.55	— .57
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	20.75	—21.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. S.S.P.	lb.	—	— .49
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .48½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.45	— 8.40
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.19	— .20
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29	— .34
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Small	lb.	.85	— .89
French	lb.	.29	— .34
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.29½	— .50
Reeds	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .73
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .23
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb.	.17½	— .19
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.95	— 1.45
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
*Gold	lb.	—	— 1.35
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.61	— .61½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.62½	— .63
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.58½	— .59
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.48½	— .49
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.44	— .44½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.10	— 3.60
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	gross	7.25	— 7.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.70	— .75
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	— .40
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	— .12
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .82
Russian	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .48
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	— .56
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
*Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.75
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.45	— 4.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.72	— .76
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
*Recryst	lb.	3.85	— 3.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	—	—80.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red	lb.	—	— 3.80
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.30
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2 20
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.90
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz.			
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.25	—27.75
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½—	.10½
Balls	lb.	.12	— .12½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13½—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—27.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—28.00
*Granular	lb.	—	—31.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—29.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.44	— .45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾—	.05
Cream	lb.	.07¾—	.08
Lily white	lb.	.09½—	.10
Snow white	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.80	— .85
Red	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—19.50
Piperidine	oz.	.90	— .95
Piperin	oz.	.60	— .65
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.80	— 3.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .82
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.26	— 1.27
Bicarb	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .07½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
*Second Hands	oz.	.75	— .76
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .77
*German	oz.	.75	— .77
*Java	oz.	.75	— .78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	13.00	—13.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	—	— .42
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .41
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02¾—	.04
*Saccharin	lb.	35.00	—37.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .30
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .49⅞
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.27	— .28
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.15½—	.16
Ordinary	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.13	— .13½
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— .02¾
*Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .95
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	lb.	.60	— .70
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .53
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags	cwt.	—	— 5.05
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13	— .14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .70
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.45	— .46
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	3.95	— 4.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.08½—	.09
*Kegs	per keg	6.00	— 6.25
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.30	— .35
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.62	— .64
Casks	lb.	.57	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	17.25	—17.50
Iodide	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Tin, crystals	lb.	.40	— .40½
Bichloride	lb.	.19¾—	.20
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.64½—	.65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Vanillin	oz.	.64	— .69
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.,			
bbl.	gal.	.56	— .58
Gran.	lb.	.25	— .28
Med.	lb.	.33	— .38
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼—	.10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.35	— .38
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.50	— 7.25
ex Toluol	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼—	.13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾—	.13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.42	— .44
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.45	— .47
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.43	— .45
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.42	— .44
Cinnamic	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Powder	lb.	—	— .72½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphorte	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .07
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.11½—	.12
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Stearic	lb.	.14½—	.15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .82
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .78

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 6.00
*Amber, crude	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.45	— 3.65
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
*Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.14	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lead Free	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	— .85
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.58	— .60
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Bottles	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Cubebs	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Cumin	lb.	4.45	— 4.55
Erigeron	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.72	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Bourbon	lb.	4.80	— 5.05
*Turkish	lb.	3.50	—3.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
*Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .70
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Linaloe	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
*Malefern	lb.	12.75	—14.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	—	—23.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	55.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	58.00	—60.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—24.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.30	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	24.00	—26.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Pine Needles	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Rose, natural	oz.	22.00	—24.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	— 2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb.	.80	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.20	—12.35
*West Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	— .97
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	2 00	— 2.10
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.45	— 2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	4.45	— 4.65
Wormwood	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.60	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.00	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.58	— .59½
South American	lb.	.95	— .97
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	.90	— .95
Peru	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.39	— .41

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.63	— .74
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.18	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .17
Buckthorn	lb.	.21	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.37	— .39
Broken	lb.	.30	— .35
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.35	— .38
*Broken	lb.	.28	— .35
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.29	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.60	— .65
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.21	— .23
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .06½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.23	— .27
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11½	— .12
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08	— .13
Select	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

Simaruba	lb.	.24	— .25
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.35	— .37
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.36	— .38
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05½	— .06
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.26	— .27
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .95
Para	lb.	.54	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.75
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.40	— 1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.70	— .75
XX	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .76
Fish	lb.	.08	— .09
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.18	— .20
Juniper	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .07
*Sloe	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	.50	— .55
*Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
*Roman	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .33
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.32	— .34
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.49	— .51
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Black	lb.	.45	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.51	— .56
*Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .55
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .47
Valencia	lb.	11.70	—12.10
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.17	— .20
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
American	lb.	.65	— .80
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.37	— .39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .15
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09½	— .11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Imported	lb.	.69	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.06½	— .07
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.90	— 5.00

*Nominal.

Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.21	— .26
Laurel	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— .55
French	lb.	.33	— .34
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	— .19
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.09	— .11
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.39	— .50
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .65
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.08	— .15
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.70	— .76
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15	— .17
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	— .08
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .26
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.66	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.47	— .51
Whole	lb.	.40	— .41
Angelica, American	lb.	.30	— .37
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.09	— .10
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.17	— .18
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag	lb.	.14	— .15
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.21	— .24
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .20
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .04½
Blue	lb.	.04	— .04½
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Colombo, whole	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.32	— .33
American	lb.	.32	— .33
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb	1.45	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.19	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.30	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5 75	— 5.90
Powdered	lb.	6.20	— 6.25
*Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .29
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Rio	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.60	— .65
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.65	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.07½	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.54	— .56
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	— .20
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.44	— .46
American	lb.	.21	— .25
Mexican	lb.	.28	— .30
Senega, Northern	lb.	.58	— .60
Southern	lb.	.67	— .70
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11¼
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	— .40
Canada, natural	lb.	.31	— .35
Stripped	lb.	.36	— .42
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13	— .14
Squill, white	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Stillingia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.80	— .85
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.53	— .55
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .16
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.32	— .33
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.26	— .26½
Star	lb.	.34	— .35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Dutch	lb.	.06	— .07
Smyrna	lb.	.07	— .07½
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Caraway, African	lb.	.64	— .64½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	.60	— .60¾
Celery	lb.	.26½	— .27
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.23½	— .24
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.25	— .25½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	— .18½
Dill	lb.	.19	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	.21	— .22
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—13.25
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07½
Foenugreek	lb.	.11½	— .12
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04¾	— .05
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04½
*Hulled	lb.	.06	— .06½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.10	— .10¾
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14
English, yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.70	— .71
*Russian	lb.	.66	— .66
*Turkish	lb.	.66	— .67
Pumpkin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
*Nominal.			

Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.40	— .45

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.36	— .38
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.42	— .49
Seconds	lb.	.39	— .40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.69	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.21	— .23
Powd red	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.60	— .62
Myrrh, select	lb.	.34	— .35
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Siftings	lb.	.26	— .28
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Tears	lb.	.17	— .18
Sandarac	lb.	.42	— .44
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18½	— .24
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.25	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.31	— .33
Bees, white	lb.	.67	— .71
Yellow, crude	lb.	.53	— .63
Yellow, refined	lb.	.63	— .66
Candelilla	lb.	.24	— .27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 1	lb.	.48	— .49
No. 2	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 3	lb.	.40	— .43
*Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .18
*White	lb.	.21	— .24
Japan	lb.	.17	— .18
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.64	— .70
Green	lb.	.90	— .94
*Refined, white	lb.	.82	— .86
Domestic	lb.	.34	— .35
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.11	— .15
Foreign	lb.	.13	— .16
*Nominal.			

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .11½
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.22	— .25
Glacial	lb.	.36	— .38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Chrome	lb.	.18	— .18½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06½	— .07
Ground	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25

Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.5½	— .08¾
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.55
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¾
Granulated	lb.	.13¾	— .13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .07½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	— .37
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.84	— .86
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.56	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.	per ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	.96	— 1.00
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.70	— 2.95
Dense	100 lb.	3.90	— 4.10
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.75	— 6.85
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.15	— 4.30
Refined	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Nitrite	lb.	.38	— .42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 140 p.c.	100 lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg.	ton	22.00	—25.00
66 deg.	ton.	30.00	—32.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .36
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.30	— .31
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.58	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	—	— .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.68	— .70
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.75	— .80
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— —
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	.85	— .90
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80	— 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.30	— 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alpine Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.90	— 4.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.15	— 2.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Direct Brown	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.60	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.50	— .60
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Jet	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	2.00	— 5.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	10.00	—14.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulphur Black E S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.90	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Tartrazine	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Victoria Green	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Victoria Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	— .10
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05¼
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.50	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14¼	— .16¼
Triple	lb.	.19½	— .21
Concentrated	lb.	.28¼	— .30¼
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.19	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .52
For wool	lb.	.28	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .10
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .11
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Blood, imported	lb.	.55	— .75
Domestic	lb.	.45	— .50
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	64.00	—65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	—	— —
Domestic, prime	gal.	.86	— .88

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¾—	.10¾
*German	lb.	.10 —	.10½
English	lb.	.09¾—	.10¾
Neutral	lb.	.32 —	.35
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.18
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.95 —	2.00
Off Prime	gal.	1.65 —	1.80
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.87 —	.88
Light, strained	gal.	.90 —	.92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92 —	.94
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.80 —	.82
Neatsfoot, 20 deg	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21 —	.23
Herring	gal.	— —	—
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	23.00	—25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14 —	.15
Saponified	lb.	.15 —	.15¼
*Seal, white	gal.	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.10 —	.12
*Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.30 —	1.32
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.27 —	1.29
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 —	.26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.50 —	1.54
Prime	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.92 —	.94
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.95 —	.97

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.24 —	.25¼
Cases	lb.	.25¼—	.26
No. 3	lb.	.24½—	.25½
*Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin domestic	lb.	.19 —	.19¼
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.41	—16 61
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Summer yellow prime	bbl.	16.50	—17.00
White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.12 —	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.18 —	—
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.19 —	—
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.20 —	—
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.23 —	—
Olive, denatured	gal.	1 60 —	1.65
Foots	lb.	.19 —	.20
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.17½—	.18¼
Commercial	lb.	.16 —	.17
Prime, red	lb.	.15 —	.16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.18
*Imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.25 —	1.30
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.61 —	.63
Yellow, steam	gal.	.53 —	.57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00 —	3.25
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in *bbls.	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.39 —	.40
Second	gal.	.41 —	.42
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60 —	1.75
*Imported	gal.	3.00 —	3.10
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15¼—	.15¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.27 —	.31
Commercial	lb.	.23 —	.25

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19

*Nominal.

Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.42 —	.42½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.37 —	.40
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.29 —	.36
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50 —	4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	10.25	—12.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-bbl.	5.90 —	5 95

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— —	.72
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.70
V. S. O.	lb.	— —	.71
Fine Orange	lb.	— —	.65
Second Orange	lb.	— —	.62
*T. N.	lb.	— —	.60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	.60
Button	lb.	— —	.65
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.58
Bone, Dry	lb.	— —	.70

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 —	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½—	.12¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 —	.42
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Japan	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14 —	.14¼
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Mombassa	lb.	.27 —	.27½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28 —	.29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.30 —	.30¼
Penang	lb.	.35 —	.35½
Zanzibar	lb.	.26½—	.27
Ginger, African	lb.	.13 —	.13¼
Cochin	lb.	.14½—	.15
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16 —	.17
Jamaica	lb.	.21 —	.22
Japan	lb.	.09¼—	.10
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51 —	.52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.51 —	.52
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25 —	.25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Spanish	lb.	.18 —	.20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.25 —	.25¼
White	lb.	.25½—	.25¾
Pimento	lb.	.06½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —	—..
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta		43.00	—44.00
Columbia		— —	—
New Orleans	ton	— —	—
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	—48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.60
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85	— 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.45 —	.50
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26 —	.28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.44
Fancy	lb.	.75 —	.80
Medium	lb.	.50 —	.70
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.		—	— 5.14

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¼—	.12¼
Caracas	lb.	.12¼—	.12¾
Hayti	lb.	.10½—	.10¾
*Maracaibo	lb.	.21½—	.23
Trinidad	lb.	.12 —	.12¼

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed. bu'le	War-eral	Ner
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.70
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.65	7.40	...	7.40
Standard gran.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.80 —	.82
Brown strained	gal.	.87 —	.88
Light, strained	gal.	.90 —	.92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92 —	.94
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
Neatsfoot 20 deg.	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14 —	.15
Saponified	lb.	.15 —	.15¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 —	.26

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.24 —	.25¼
No. 3	lb.	.24½—	.25½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.19 —	.19¼
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15¾—	.16¼
Corn, crude, barrels		15.75	—15.85
Refined, barrels		16.41	—16.61
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	16.50	—17.00
White	gal.	— —	—
Winter Yellow	gal.	.12 —	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— —	1.18
5 barrel lots	gal.	— —	1.19
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Foots	lb.	.19 —	.20
Palm Lagos	lb.	.17½—	.18¼
Prime, red	lb.	.15 —	.16
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.18
Imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.25 —	1.30
Pine white steam	gal.	.61 —	.63
Yellow steam	gal.	.53 —	.57
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.60 —	1.75
Imported	gal.	3.00 —	3.10
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15¾—	.15¼

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.16¼—	.17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Brown	lb.	.14½—	.15
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.15½—	.16
White grease stearine	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Horse	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Lard		— —	.21
Compound		— —	—
Stearine, lard	lb.	.18½—	.19
Oleo	lb.	.20½—	.21
Tallow, prime	lb.	.15½—	.16
City Special	lb.	.16½—	.17
Choice Country	lb.	.16½—	.17

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.17½—	.18
Prime City	lb.	.17½—	.18
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.15½—	.16
Prime White	lb.	.17 —	.17½
No. 2 Packers, nominal	lb.	.14¾—	.15
B. White	lb.	.16¾—	.17
C. White (loose)	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Yellow	lb.	.15½—	.16
Brown	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Bone	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Prime Oleo Stearine	lb.	.18 —	.18½
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.16 —	.16¼

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼—	.06½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.06½—	.07
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.85 —	.86
Caustic Soda, 76p.c. fused 100	lbs.	6 60 —	6.65
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.50 —	.85
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100	lbs.	1.10 —	1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100	lbs.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100	lbs. 1.05 —	1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100	lbs. 2.25 —	2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.45	— .48
Technical	lb.	.42	— .48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	—	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	7.50	— 7.85
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .75
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .75
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle lb.		—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.15	— .17
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .32
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.17	— 1.22
Bulk	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Medicinal	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.48
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v. ea.		2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.50	— .55
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	3.70	— 3.75
Less	gal.	3.75	— 3.80
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.		3.68	— 3.72
Less	gal.	3.70	— 3.75
Denatured, bls. & 1 lbs. gal.		1.00	— 1.20
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.15	— 1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb.. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	— .09
20 deg.	lb.	.10	— .11
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.11	— .16
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.15)	oz.	.18	— .20
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 5.50
Technical	lb.	.68	— .78
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.23
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.22
Ground	lb.	3.00	— 3.10

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	— .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.35
Less	gal.	2.50	— 2.70
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	oz.	6.25	— 6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 1.10
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.03	— 1.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.50	—17.00
	oz.	—	— 1.12
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium, Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .30
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.45	— .48
Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	— .32
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.72	— .80
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	— .90
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	—11.65
Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.10	— 9.15
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	— 9.35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .46
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .8

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85 — .95
Codeine	oz.	14.80 —15.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	12.90 —14.00
Nitrate	oz.	12.90 —14.00
Salicylate	oz.	— — —
Phosphate	oz.	12.90 —14.00
Sulphate	oz.	12.80 —14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	lb.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Seed	lb.	3.50 — 3.65
Powdered	lb.	3.55 — 3.70
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49 — .60
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.50 — 9.25
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	— — .56
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	— — 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38 — .46
Pulp	lb.	.60 — .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25 — .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35 — .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36 — .42
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Para	lb.	1 25 — 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36 — .40
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16 — .18
Bbls.	lb.	.11 — .12
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .17
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5- .04
Coriander	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.35 — .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	— —27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55 — 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.55 — .59
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20 — .25
Carbonate	oz.	— — 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.30 — .35
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Cudbear	lb.	.45 — .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30 — .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.50 — .55
Cut	lb.	.48 — .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12 — .14
White	lb.	.22 — .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40 —16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60 —14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	— — .80
Digipuratum, ¼-oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00 —21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75 — .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	— — 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.65 — .70
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00 —21.00
Diuretin	oz.	— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15 — 2 25
Reeds	lb.	2 00 — 2.10
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		— — —
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00 — 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30 — .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— —13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		— — 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — .70
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50 — .60
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80 — 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	.34 — .39
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30 — .36
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55 — .70
Benzoate	lb.	— — 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .30
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.		— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17 — .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	— — 4.50
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35 — .46
Powdered	lb.	.45 — .50
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	— oz. —
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	— — 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	— — 1.55
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75 — .80
German	lb.	— — .35
French	lb.	— — .35
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— —14.50
Less	lb.	.10 — .13
Ground	lb.	.10½— .13
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16 — .18
Ground	lb.	.23 — .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Gambier	lb.	.20 — .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	3 00 — 3.10
Powdered	lb.	3.15 — 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3 05 — 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground	lb.	.33 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.12 — .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.64 — .66
in cans	lb.	.66 — .68
Less	lb.	.73 — .75
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	— oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50 — 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	— —12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.00 — —
Powdered	lb.	4.50 — —
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.50 — .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60 — 1.65
Carbonate	oz.	6.00 — 6.50
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — 1.34
Guaiaqhin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30 — .38
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13 — .15
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60 — 3.85
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30 — .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54 — .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54 — .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.18 — .20
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33 — .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35 — .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30 — .35
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55 — 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18 — .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67 — .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08 — .10
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32 — .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — —
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot.		— — 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.23	— .28
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice Barracco ⅛ s.	lb.	—	— .85
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
2-oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.05¼	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	— 4.10
Mercury	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—16.00
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Meconate	oz.	—	—14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	10.80	—12.00
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	10.85	—12.00
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	— .50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.13	— .20
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.10
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large 80 to lb.		.45	— .50
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	— 1.90
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported Bbls. or less	gal.	3.50	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cade	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.27½	— .35
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.10	— 3.20
Norwegian	gal.	4.60	— 4.70
Bbls.	ea.	123.00	—125.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	—135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00 — 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.55 — 1.60
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Cumin	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45 — .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75 — 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50 —18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50 —15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55 — .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	7.00 — 7.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Henbane	lb.	— — 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00 —20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.00 — 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28 — 1.33
Raw	gal.	1.27 — 1.32
Lobelia	oz.	— — .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25 — 4.00
Expressed	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45 — 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85 — 2.50
Essential	oz.	1.90 — 1.95
Musk	oz.	— — 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.80 — 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Petale, extra	oz.	4.00 — 4.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50 — 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.75 — 1.85
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16 — .20
Kernel	lb.	.40 — .50
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40 — 1.50
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — —
Patchouli	oz.	1.25 — 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45 — .55
Peanut	gal.	1.85 — 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30 — 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— — —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Western	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75 — .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.30 — 3.40
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90 — 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	— — 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	26.00 —26.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.40 — .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50 — .60
Sage	oz.	— — .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.55 — 1.60
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00 —13.75
West Indian	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	.75 — .80
Savin	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.55 — 1.65
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.80 — 5.00
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	5.75 — 6.00
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50 — 5.50

Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83 — .90
Iodine	lb.	— — 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.31 — 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95 — 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00 —32.00
Granulated	lb.	31.00 —35.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb.	31.50 —35.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30 — .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	— — 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— — .50
Ovaraden	oz.	— — 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00 — 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	— — 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		— — 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25 — .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16 — .20
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	— — 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	— — —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45 — .50
Paris Green	lb.	.55 — .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50 — .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		— — 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.35 — .40
White	lb.	.28 — .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70 — .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21 — .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — 2.10
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.45 — 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20 — 2.36
Photol	oz.	— — 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55 — .60
Piperidine	oz.	— — 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00 — 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		— — 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28 — .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90 — 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25 — 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80 — 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00 — 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60 — .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85 — .90
White	lb.	.36 — .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White sticks	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12 — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.55 — 1.75
Bichromate	lb.	.50 — .55
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— — .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51 — .55
Borate	lb.	— — .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.15 — 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.70 — 1.85
Chlorate	lb.	.58 — .72
Granulated	lb.	.78 — .85
Powdered	lb.	.59 — .73
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95 — 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25 — 2.35
Iodide	lb.	3.00 — 3.15
Iodate	oz.	— — .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50 — 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40 — .54
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .45
C. P.	lb.	.50 — .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .32
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80 — 2.85
Yellow	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20 — .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80 — .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.25 — .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— — .25
Pyramidon	oz.	— — 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45 — .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82 — 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47 — .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.64
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.81
Bisulphate	oz.	.88 — 1.00
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	— — —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85 — 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	— — —
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	— — —
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	— — 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80 — .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85 — .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90 — .95
Valerate	oz.	— — —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12 — .14
German	lb.	.10 — .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60 — .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16 — .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08 — .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00 — 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.20 — 1.25
Rhatany Root	lb.	.27 — .35
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	— — —
1-oz.	oz.	— — —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55 — .85
Clippings	lb.	.35 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.75 — 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— — —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— — .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90 — 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55 — .60
Leaves	lb.	.40 — .45
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07 — .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— — 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00 — 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .65
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'los.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.80	— .90
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	— .37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	— .60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Smartweed Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Sneezeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.28	— .36
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoate	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .75
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	3.20	— 3.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02½	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.06	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	5.10	— 5.20
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.60	— .65
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	— .55
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 9.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.50	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Green	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Strychnine, Acetate, ¼th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	— .54
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.52	— .54
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .10
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.53	— .58
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.12	— .15
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.75	— 5.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	— .76
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.00
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Thymol	lb.	22.25	—22.75
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	—19.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	— .60
Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	— .90
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .87
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Barrels	gal.	.77	— .84
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.25	— .30
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	— 1.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 18 to June 24—Exports for Month of May

Imports

ACID—
66 drums, 58,410 pounds, cresylic.

ANTIMONY SULPHATE—
60 casks, 33,000 pounds.

CASEIN—
496 bags, 110,000 pounds.
75 bags, 15,150 pounds.
986 bags, 219,120 pounds.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10 cases, 500 pounds.

COPRA—
2,079 bags, 287,880 pounds.
1,939 bags, 232,880 pounds.
5,735 bags, 688,140 pounds.
4,661 bags, 487,360 pounds.
10,960 bags, 2,216,288 pounds.
21,700 bags, 2,382,800 pounds.
2,396 bags, 297,640 pounds.
7,363 bags, 883,569 pounds.
7,661 bags, 934,320 pounds.
12,103 bags, 1,452,360 pounds.

CORN SILK—
36 bales, 13,863 pounds.

DYESTUFFS—
40 cases, 8,000 pounds, gambier.
107 cases, 25,146 pounds, indigo.
47 cases, 12,600 pounds, indigo.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
10 pots, rose.
45 cases, 1,800 pounds, various.
500 cases, 20,000 pounds, lemon.

FLOWERS—
10 bales, 1,100 pounds, chamomile.

GALL NUTS—
32 cases, 8,360 pounds.

GUMS—
16 cases, 5,484 pounds, asafetida.
415 bags, 91,280 pounds, arabic.
242 cases, 119,350 pounds, aloes.
219 cases, 25,185 pounds, tragacanth.

IRON OXIDE—
235 casks, 138,650 pounds.
1,200 barrels, 1,490,000 pounds.
340 bags, 34,000 pounds.

LEAVES—
180 bales, 39,600 pounds, thyme.
5 cases, 1,226 pounds, thyme.
40 bales, 11,200 pounds, senna.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
67 cases, medicine.

MENTHOL—
31 cases, 1,830 pounds.

MYROBALANS—
4,840 bags, 266,145 pounds.

ORANGE PEEL—
18 cases, 900 pounds.

OILS—
350 barrels, 10,120 gallons, Newfoundland cod-liver.
500 barrels, 15,000 gallons, Newfoundland cod-liver.
419,997 pounds, (in bulk), cocoanut oil.
100 barrels, 5,000 gallons, castor.
31 drums, 32,550 pounds, citronella.
501 cases, 44,080 pounds, cajuput.

QUASSIA CHIPS—
32 bags, 3,200 pounds.

QUININE—
500 cases, 250,000 ounces, sulphate.

ROOTS—
138 bags, 22,035 pounds, licorice.
525 bags, 183,400 pounds, licorice.

SANDALWOOD—
364 baskets, 102,840 pounds.
200 packages, 80,000 pounds.

SEEDS—
460 bags, 70,500 pounds, mustard.
20 bags, 44,550 pounds, anise.
798 bags, 71,820 pounds, coriander.
469 bags, 22,226 pounds, coriander.
4,075 bags, 14,265 bushels, castor.
63 cases, 5,400 pounds, cardamom.
60 cases, 5,220 pounds, cardamom.
25 bags, 5,320 pounds, job's tears.

SHELLAC—
9,820 bags, 1,169,422 pounds.

SPICES—
1,264 cases, 30,160 pounds, cassia.
1,516 cases, 126,080 pounds, cassia.
338 bales, 27,048 pounds cassia.
241 cases, 14,460 pounds, nutmegs.
75 cases, 1,740 pounds, nutmegs.
272 cases, 13,250 pounds, mace.
28 cases, 1,680 pounds, nutmegs.

STRONTIUM—
206 tons, (in bulk).

TALC—
2,700 bags, 5,340,000 pounds.

Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—
1,013 pounds, $68, French Guiana.
108 pounds, $13, Paraguay.
6,022 pounds, $160, Peru.
7,256 pounds, $75, Uruguay.
570 pounds, $25, Venezuela.
44 pounds, $2, Dutch East Indies.
1,260 pounds, $45, British East Africa.
13,308 pounds, $374, Italy.
200,999 pounds, $4,015, England.
7,353 pounds, $328, Costa Rica.
36 pounds, $4, Guatemala.
1,535 pounds, $32, Nicaragua.
2,080 pounds, $99, Panama.

ALBUMEN, EGG—
$947, Newfoundland.
$164, Cuba.

ALCOHOL—
402,560 gallons, $203,978, France.
1,150 gallons, $920, Italy.
10,077 gallons, $12,193, Spain.
97 gallons, $41, Bermuda.
10 gallons, $5, Nicaragua.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
55,829 gallons, $58,152, France.
5 gallons, $6, Panama.
100 gallons, $51, Argentina.
65 gallons, $95, Colombia.

BARK EXTRACTS—
$74, France.
$551, Italy.
$176, Netherlands.
$605, Portugal.
$8,993, Spain.
$66,886, England.
$495, Mexico.

BEES WAX—
400 pounds, $115, Cuba.
100 pounds, $32, Chile.

BRIMSTONE, CRUDE—
7 tons, $373, Portugal.
162 tons, $6,865, Sweden.
12 tons, $536, England.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
8,000 pounds, $405, Venezuela.
17,430 pounds, $693, Dutch East Indies.
958 pounds, $57, British West Africa.
5,175 pounds, $223, France.
15,000 pounds, $385, Bermuda.
15,920 pounds, $694, Costa Rica.
2,000 pounds, $108, Guatemala.
15,000 pounds, $672, Honduras.
18,728 pounds, $819, Nicaragua.

COPPER SULPHATE—
1,120 pounds, $111, British Guiana.
2,205 pounds, $309, Peru.
50,600 pounds, $4,744, Uruguay.
1,500 pounds, $258, Venezuela.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
$6,558, Uruguay.
$86,273, British India.
$33, Straits Settlements.
$16,662, Japan.
$787, Russia in Asia.
$12,711, Australia.
$403, New Zealand.
$36, British South Africa.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
$19, British Guiana.
$333, Peru.
$20, Uruguay.
$1,391, Venezuela.
$1,042, British India.
$99, British East Indies.
$950, Australia.
$148, New Zealand.
$12, Iceland.
$900, Sweden.
$20,980, England.
$76, Bermuda.
$120, Canada.
$218, Costa Rica.
$21, Guatemala.
$48, Honduras.

GLUCOSE—
261,030 pounds, $8,629, New Zealand.
59,986 pounds, $1,951, British West Africa.
444,750 pounds, $14,746, British South Africa.
1,177,373 pounds, $42,786, France.
306,900 pounds, $10,054, Italy.
101,744 pounds, $3,207, Norway.
44,170 pounds, $1,419, Portugal.
16,004,749 pounds, $652,279, England.

PEPPERMINT OIL—
1,118 pounds, $2,837, Netherlands.
200 pounds, $525, Sweden.
1,678 pounds, $3,576, England.

PERFUMERY—
$187, Bolivia.
$15,528, Brazil.
$5,881, Chile.
$1,217, Colombia.
$1,611, Venezuela.
$2,455, China.
$609, Japan.
$10,328, British India.
$1,708, Straits Settlements.
$115, British East Indies.
$11,343, Dutch East Indies.
$101, Japan.
$4, Siam.
$15,414, Australia.
$2,318, New Zealand.
$2,660, British West Africa.
$10,491, British South Africa.
$213, British East Africa.
$230, Portuguese Africa.
$3,943, Denmark.
$4,202, France.
$746, Norway.
$7,852, Portugal.
$5,648, Spain.
$1,369, Sweden.
$30,366, England.
$394, Bermuda.

PETROLEUM JELLY—
$783, Peru.
$140, Uruguay.
$277, Venezuela.
$427, British India.
$2,178, Australia.
$96, British South Africa.
$337, Denmark.
$9,161, France.
$8,633, Italy.
$736, Netherlands.
$3,064, Norway.
$55, Portugal.
$53, Spain.
$275, Sweden.
$40,517, England.

QUICKSILVER—
2,826 pounds, $4,140, France.
375 pounds, $400, Netherlands.
88 pounds, $120, Norway.

ROOTS AND HERBS—
$4,513, France.
$4,905, Italy.
$466, Netherlands.
$46, Spain.
$28,467, England.

SODIUM, SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
$1,391, Colombia.
$71, Ecuador.
$385, British Guiana.
$455, Dutch Guiana.
$5,618, Peru.
$34,745, Uruguay.
$5,997, Venezuela.
$5,763, British India.
$12,000, Denmark.
$93,632, France.
$155,482, Italy.
$109,232, Netherlands.
$36,686, Norway.
$12,107, Portugal.

SPERMACETI—
64 pounds, $14, Costa Rica.
220 pounds, $55, Mexico.
128 pounds, $27, Argentina.

SPONGES—
866 pounds, $2,605, France.
3,589 pounds, $3,050, Netherlands.
100 pounds, $54, Panama.

ZINC OXIDE—
600 pounds, $78, Venezuela.
2,205 pounds, $226, Dutch East Indies.
23,754 pounds, $2,079, Australia.
335,500 pounds, $34,294, France.
552 pounds, $112, Netherlands.
5,475 pounds, $612, Portugal.
1,078,112 pounds, $110,044, England.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The French proprietary-medicine tax act went into operation on June 1, 1917, a decree to this effect having been issued recently. A discussion has already arisen as to exactly what preparations come within the scope of the act. The text states they are "those of which the manufacturer or vendor does not publish the formula." The question raised is whether the "formula" implies a quantitative indication of the constituents of the medicament. The manufacturers assert that it does not, but the authorities may or may not accept this reading, according to advices from Paris.

Reports are current in the Buenos Aires press to the effect that the Argentine Government is considering the establishment of a monopoly of alcohol and tobacco in order to secure a much needed increase in revenue. Apparently no definite plans have yet been formed, but it is understood that the monopoly would be in the form of an exclusive privilege to manufacture and deal in these products, with a compensation to the Government at a fixed amount plus a certain percentage of the profits. The Government would thereby be saved the expense of collecting the internal revenue taxes from the separate establishments.

President Worland of the State Pharmaceutical Association of Kentucky, in his annual address at the fortieth annual convention, advised against buying heavily in any line where the price fluctuations were rapid. He declared that since America had entered the war the drug market had become more confused than ever. "The druggist," he said, "is loyal to the country and ready and willing to share his just burden." He protested, however, against an unjust burden, and expressed the hope that the drug industry would not be singled out for taxation.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., will have outstanding 200,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value and 350,000 shares of common stock without par value. The company has no bonds outstanding, nor any other indebtedness, except current liabilities. No public offering of the stocks of the company is contemplated, the total issue having been taken by the constituent companies in exchange for their plants. The capacity of the company is more than 30,000,000 pounds per annum.

All grades of sulphur have been advanced $1 per 100 pounds in carload quantities, the revised quotations being roll, $3.70 per 100 pounds; flour, $3.95 per 100 pounds; flowers, $4.05 per 100 pounds and commercial $3.35 per 100 pounds. The less than carlot quotation has been advanced $1.15 per 100 pounds and revised quotations read as follows: roll, $4.15 per 100 pounds; flour, $4.50 per 100 pounds; flowers, $4.60 per 100 pounds and commercial $3.50 per 100 pounds.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association at Pittsburgh, last week, the United States patent laws were attacked by Louis Saalbach as unfair to American chemists. He said:

"The German chemical interests are charged with maintaining representatives in Congress who have always fought any change in our chemical patent laws."

The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association elected the following officers: W. H. Knoepfel, Scranton, president; Peter G. Walter, of Pittsburgh, first vice president; George W. Shoemaker, of Allentown, second vice president; S. S. Glein of Lebanon, treasurer, and Robert R. Fischelis, of Philadelphia, secretary. Adolph Schmidt, the retiring president, was elected to the executive committee.

According to consular advices from Yokohama, an official of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce says the demand for commercial fertilizer in Japan has considerably increased recently. The value of fertilizer consumed last year reached $54,835,000. Of this amount about $29,910,000 worth was produced in Japan, and the remainder was imported from abroad.

The 100,000 ounces of quinine, received recently from Java, was delivered under contract to large manufacturers of bromoquinine and the market was therefore not affected. No cinchona bark has arrived in several weeks. The rumored consignment of 600 rolls on the same steamer that brought the quinine proved untrue.

Hoffmann, La Roche & Co., of Basle, Switzerland, have forwarded to a Parisian paper a document, signed by a Swiss notary, stating that they have sold their works at Grenzach, Germany, and Vienna to the Chemische Werke Grenzach, a limited company, founded by a Berlin bank.

Until further notice, drugs and medicines other than patent medicines will be admitted into British Honduras free of duty, according to an order of the colonial secretary issued on February 9, 1917. These products were formerly subject to the general rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

It is reported that supplies of Haarlem oil are now on the way from Holland, but it is unlikely that it will be known whether any will be available until actual arrivals are noted. In the meanwhile, the market on to arrive goods is $6 per gross bottles.

Charles H. Hall, Plainfield, N. J., manufacturer of drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: Charles H. Hall, Elizabeth T. Hall and Louis P. Wilson, Plainfield, N. J.

The Radcliffe Color and Chemical Works of Elizabeth, N. J., colors and dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey by David D. Radcliffe, John J. Smith, Elizabeth; John H. Strawbridge, Hillside Township, Union County.

Madero Bros. have purchased for their employes 250 Liberty bonds which are to be paid for on weekly installments. A 10 per cent bonus will be granted by Madero Bros. to their employes when the latter have completed payments.

Saccharine continues in very small supply and with export demand urgent all that comes on the market is quickly snapped up. Quantity lots have sold at $35 per pound although small lots might be picked up for less.

The Dixie Chemical Corporation of Petersburg, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $180,000 by C. W. Stratford, president, New York, W. J. Sommers, secretary-treasurer, Petersburg.

Bulk peppermint oil has advanced sharply again. Advices from the West state that there has been considerable damage to the growing crop from frost.

In accordance with instructions from the United States Government, cascara amarga bark has been marked West Indian snake root.

J. Early Wood announces that George L. Haenn will represent his company at Baltimore, Md., in handling chemicals and colors.

Jasmine Ink Company of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. J. W. Crumiaux, president.

Blue vitriol valued at $396,108 cleared from the district of New York during May for various foreign destinations.

Quicksilver was reduced by selling agents to $82 per flask.

SALVARSAN TO BE CHEAPER

Salvarsan will be cheaper after July 1, according to H. A. Metz, whose factory in Brooklyn will produce the product after that date. Shipping charges, royalties and 30 per cent import duty will be eliminated.

Dr. G. P. Metz, who has returned to America after eight months instruction in the process of the manufacture of salvarsan at the plant at Hoechst, Germany, will be in charge of the "H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc." Under him will be four specialized chemists. The factory will employ about 100 workers.

THE QUESTION OF USING GERMAN PATENTS

To ascertain the sentiment of the trade on the question of taking over the German patents McKesson & Robbins recently made a canvass of the leading houses of the country. Some of the leaders of the trade are quoted as follows:

Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—"In my opinion the United States Government would not be justified in abrogating all patents held by citizens of Germany. Should a medical product be unobtainable and necessary for the preservation of life or for other important purposes, then I believe our Government should issue licenses for its manufacture in this country under an equitable ruling to pay the owners a reasonable royalty after the war is over."

Milton Campbell, president of H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.—"Inasmuch as the United States is at war with Germany and certain supplies which were patented in this country by the Germans are no longer obtainable, we are in favor of Congress either temporarily holding in suspension the patent rights of the foreign patents of Germany, if such a thing is possible, or permanently annulling them."

G. A. Pfeiffer, treasurer of W. R. Warner & Co., New York.—"We do not favor our Government confiscating the private property of citizens of a country with which we are at war. We do favor our Government using, for the general welfare, the property of such citizens, retaining same when peace is declared, with compensation not to exceed the rate our Government pays for war loans. The exception to this rule would be undesirable aliens as defined in the President's war proclamation."

Eimer & Amend, New York.—"We approve the suggestion that the Federal Government take over all German owned patents on medicinal preparations for the period of the war; in fact, we would advocate a similar procedure with regard to other patents and copyrights, etc. In doing this the Federal Government would, of course, have to make proper provision for the licensing of those who took over the manufacture of such articles, placing the manufacturer under a suitable bond, adding to the initial cost of the license a provision that a percentage be turned over to the Government to cover any settlement which might be made with the original owners of the patent after the war."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24704—A company in England desires to purchase machinery and equipment for working copra, palm kernels, or ground nuts (peanuts), such as presses without wrappers, bagging or nats, kettles, hydraulic accumulators and fittings, hydraulic pumps and tankage, reduction mills and crushing rolls, and possibly grading and magnetting screens. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination, or f. o. b. steamship New York. References.

24726—An agency is desired by a trading association in Denmark for the sale of vegetable oils for margarine, etc., cocoanut oil, stearine oil, etc. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination, if possible, otherwise f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24734—A man in Norway desires to buy a vegetable dyestuff used for coloring foods yellow. Quotations should be made f. o. b. or c. i. f. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24747—A man in Switzerland wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of drugs, chemicals, cottonseed oils, vegetable and mineral oils, and all colonial goods. References.

24748—A firm in Denmark desires to secure an agency for the sale of bleaching powder 35/37 degrees, acetic acid 80/90 per cent. sulphate of copper, bier color, chemicals and drugs, aniline dyes, gray fats, carnauba wax, Montana wax rosin, and genuine American turpentine oil. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York, or preferably c. i. f. destination. Payments will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Rom-Baw Chemical Co., Inc., Clinton, N. Y., capital $25,000. Furniture polish, varnishes, and chemicals. G. H. and M. E. Allen, E. D. Hunter, Clinton, N. Y.

The Kolox Company, Dover, Del., capital $300,000. Manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc., Fred G. King, E. W. Shields, New York; and C. W. Swisher, Charleston, W. Va.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications,* is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

SITUATION WANTED. Registered Graduate desires permanent position as manager. All round aggressive business getter. Manager for twelve years in two positions. Would invest if satisfactory. Address, MANAGER, Box 201 c/o Drug & Chemical Markets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE: Drug store in Pinellas County, Florida. Town of 4,000. Rexall, Vinol, Ansco and Victrola agencies. Stock $7,000.00. Fixtures $4,000.00. Sales $30,000.00. Write OWNER, Box 195 c/o Drug & Chemical Markets.

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

Cuban Air Reduction Corp'n., Manhattan; capital $267,500. Manufacture oxygen, nitrogen and other constituents of air. F. A. Huck, J. B. Kilburn, C. F. Wicker, 60 Broadway.

The Clement Synthetic Gas and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan; active capital $5,000. Chemical compounds, dyestuffs, airplanes, automobiles. L. Clement, R. T. Grogan, H. Boes, 119 East 88th street.

Rahway Chemical Manufacturing Company, Rahway, N. J., capital $25,000. To manufacture chemicals. I. S. Joseph, G. H. Adler, J. B. Eiseman, Rahway.

Lippincott Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan; capital $25,000. Chemicals and drugs. W. A. Lippincott, B. Berkow, J. F. Russell, Jr., 43 Cedar street.

International Alcohol Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $4,000,000. Manufacture alcohol from sawdust, wood waste, celluloid and other substances. Lewis F. Rebore, Frank Cusick, A. Sheard, all of New York.

C. H. Hall, Plainfield, N. J., capital $25,000. Manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc., Charles H. Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., T. Hall and Louis P. Wilson, Plainfield, N. J.

Radcliffe Color and Chemical Works, Elizabeth, N. J., capital $5,000. Manufacture and deal in colors and dyes. David D. Radcliffe, John J. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J., John H. Strawbridge, Hillside township, Union county.

Advance Coal Company, Dover, N. J., capital $1,000,000. Manufacture of chemicals, etc., M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

Wirthman-Holbert Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., capital $5,000. Wholesale and retail drugs and chemicals. J. C. Wirthman, W. H. Holbert and R. T. Wirthman.

Lake Shore Chemical Company, Cleveland, O., capital $200,000. Francis Seiberling.

Jay White Mfg., Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $5,000. Drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. M. Hillowitz, C. Jacobs, B. Robinovitz, 396 Georgia ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanamid	19	25
do preferred	52	57
The Barrett Company	113	...
do preferred	107¼	...
By-Products Coke	162	168
Casein Co. of America	38	45
Davison Chemical	35	38
Dow Chemical	230	245
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas New	42	45
General Chemical	230	244
do preferred	110	115
Grasselli Chemical	230	250
Hooker Electro Chemical	90	...
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	250	275
Merrimac Chemical	86	89
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	65
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	95
Rollin Chemical	55	75
do preferred	95	110
Semet Solvay Co.	294	300
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	310	335
Standard Chemical	110	125

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
120 BROADWAY, ROOMS 1605-1606
NEW YORK CITY
'PHONES RECTOR 7335-7336

SULPHURIC ACID

ALL CONCENTRATIONS
60°---66°---98%---OLEUM
MURIATIC - NITRIC - MIXED
GLAUBERS SALT - SAL SODA
STANDARD CHEMICALS & METALS CORPORATION
46 Cedar Street New York

Direct Importers from the West Indies

Chips Cut Across the Grain

Extract and Solid

HEMATINE
Chips — FUSTIC — Extract
DYEWOODS MILLING CO., Inc.
Factory, Brooklyn. N. Y. 25 Beaver St., New York

S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc.
217 Mercer Street, New York City
Beta Naphtol Benzoate A. M. A. Benzoic Acid techn. & U. S. P.
Salicylic Acid techr. & U.S.P.
Benzoyl Cloride for prompt and future
Phone Spring 8575-6

THE ERA KEY
TO THE
U. S. P. and the N. F.

This new edition contains information regarding all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the new Ninth Edition of the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* and the new Fourth Edition of the *National Formulary*.

All arranged in one, alphabetical order, with the essential information needed for prescribing and dispensing these official products.

In full cloth, 191 pages, price 50 cents, postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place New York City

We supply a substantial ***BINDER*** which holds the copies of Drug & Chemical Markets for one year. Price 75c. net postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., *Publishers*
No. 3 Park Place New York

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CO., INC.

ESTABLISHED 1837

Phenol	Barium Nitrate (98-99% pure)	Salol
Dimethylaniline	(*Crystals or Powdered*)	Aniline Oil
Sulphanilic Acid	Chloride of Barium	Aniline Salt
Benzidine Base	Ammonium Nitrate	Beta Naphthol
Benzidine Sulphate	Blanc Fixe	Paranitraniline

Purity and Quality Guaranteed

61 BROADWAY
Boston Chicago NEW YORK Cleveland San Francisco